THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

GEORGE RAWLINSON

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES—VOL. XXV

LONDON
The Times
1907

909
W58 H
XXV

PRINTED BY MORRISON & GIBB, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH

308

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VOLUME XXV

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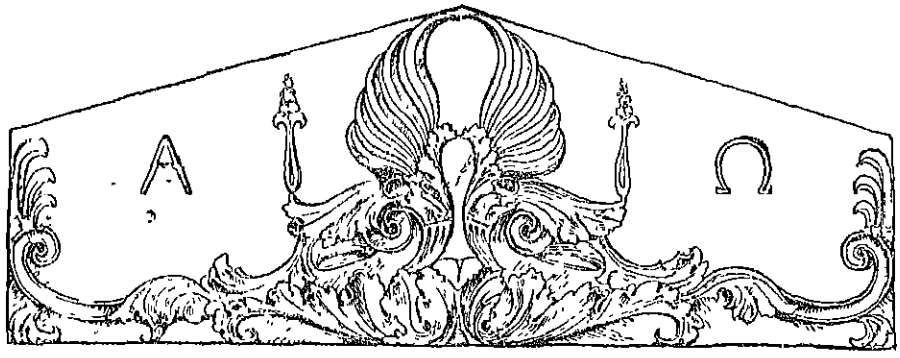

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

THE GENERAL INDEX[1]

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (**1**, **2**, **3**, etc., to **24**) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[[1] For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is *Muhammed*. The article is written *al*.

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.

GENERAL INDEX

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Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.
Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmiri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422, invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.
Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great, at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.
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Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctus (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150–153.
Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.
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Cineas (d 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.
Cinna, Caius Helvius (d. 41 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.
Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.
Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Cæsar, **5**, 610, 611.
Cino da Pistoja (1270–1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190
Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of (1620–1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479–480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480–481.
Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.
Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.
Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331–343
Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178, origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.
Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.
Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555, oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganized by Napoleon, **9**, 561; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.
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Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755–1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591
Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.
Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594
Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811–1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.
Cities, Free, see Free Cities.
Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.
Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540, **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.
Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67
Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda, taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.
Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.
Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.
Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.
Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.
Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627–628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4–6; first engagements, **20**, 7–9; Gloucester and Newbury, **20**, 13–18; further course of, **20**, 18–45.
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Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273–275.
Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo, Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69, siege of (1557), **11**, 347.
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Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713–1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.
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Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805–1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.
Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St Albans (1604–1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116–117.
Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.
Clare, earl of, see Fitzgibbon.
Clare, Richard de, see Pembroke, earl of.
Clarence, George, Duke of (1449–1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.
Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338–1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.
Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see William IV of England.
Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608–1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

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Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661–1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702–1708, **23**, 165, 168.

Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800–1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 611, reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.

Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon.

Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778–1779), **23**, 269.

Clark, William (1770–1838), American soldier and explorer, part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.

Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.

Clarke, John (1609–1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.

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Clary, Count (1844–), an Austrian statesman, ministry of (1899), **15**, 61

Claude or Claudia (1499–1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312, relations to king, **11**, 314

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Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168–183, accession of, **2**, 171, adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172–174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.

Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214–270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420–421.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195, in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509, **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357

Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.), heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132–137

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320, marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.

Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.

Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian, saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.

Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.

Claudius, see Clodius.

Clausel, Bertrand (1772–1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.

Clausewitz, Karl von (1780–1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.

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Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86–88, attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.

Clavière, Étienne (1735–1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267, suicide, **12**, 328.

Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.

Clay, Green (1757–1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330

Clay, Henry (1777–1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812–1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349, defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 351–355, brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

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Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?–1676?), an American colonial politician, seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591, establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606, appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606–607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629–1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176

Clayton, John Middleton (1796–1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general, reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310, at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370, excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379, sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51–58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841–), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046–1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187–1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see Guibert.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265–1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 171, contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305–1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624–625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342–1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223, cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176–178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523–1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446, election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323–324, **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592–1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481–483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425–1429, succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667–1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670–1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700–1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730–1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

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Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567–1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394

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Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155–156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

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Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C., promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
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Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
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Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 311.

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Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.

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Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 210.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382

Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax, imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.

Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251

Commonwealth of Australia, see Australia.

Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660), the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 81–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.

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Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792, rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.

Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.

Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus, rise of, **7**, 251–253, in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.

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Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.

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Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.

Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, **7**, 410.

Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 201–205; **18**, 556.

Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114

Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.

Compromise of 1850, also called Omnibus Bill, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.

Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.

Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.

Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.

Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.

Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.

Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn, chosen

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Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.

Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.

Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall, stem-father of southern *Hui Neill*, **21**, 342.

Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.

Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.

Conant, Roger (1593–1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.

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Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808–1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.

Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.

Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.

Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241–243.

Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511–512; presentation of, **12**, 522–523; text, **13**, 240. -523.

Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9–10; revocation of, **15**, 34.

Concordat of Francis I or **Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309–310.

Concordat of Worms, see Worms, Concordat of.

Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1812), **14**, 606.

Concressault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.

Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.

Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) **of the Hundred Battles**, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.

Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552–1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378, at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386–387.

Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588–1616), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438, arrested (1616), **11**, 440–441, liberated, **11**, 443–444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445, on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.

Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530–1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353–354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355, attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329–330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358–359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361–363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621–1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489–491, **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644–1648), **11**, 494–496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501, invests Paris, **11**, 502–503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511–514, 516, 518, **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569–570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575–576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 581; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.

Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736–1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475–476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.

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Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743–1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.

Conegliano, Duke of, see Moncey.

Conestoga, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225

Confederate States of America, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860–1861, organisation of, **23**, 409, theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411–412;

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Confirmatio Cartarum, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **18**, 416, 418.
Confiscation Acts, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861–1862), **23**, 435.
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Conflans, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), **11**, 252–253.
Conflans, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690–1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77–78, 78 note, **20**, 590–591.
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Confucius, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551–478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526–529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
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Congregation of the Lord, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), **19**, 284–285.
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Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 430–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.
Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75, early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B C), **3**, 508–583, relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183, aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248–250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545–546; **5**, 316–317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 294

Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.

Corinthian War, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150

Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.

Cormac, king of Ireland ca 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335

Cormac (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.

Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341

Cornaro, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296

Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522

Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.

Cornbury, Viscount, see **Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.**

Corneille, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.

Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi, refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360, rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.

Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–513

Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477–478.

Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.

Cornelius, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.

Cornelius Nepos, see **Nepos.**

Cornelius, see **Dolabella.**

Cornelius, see **Tacitus.**

Cornish, Henry (d 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.

Cornish, Sir Samuel (d 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.

Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.

Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.

Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see **Plantagenet.**

Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261, in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 271, routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274, at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638, **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.

Cornwallis, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.

Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 152, 485–491.

Coronea, ancient town of Boeotia, battles of (117 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.

Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240, agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431

Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.

Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.

Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.

Cortereal, Gasper (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.

Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.

Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; *founds Vera Cruz*, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521–522; second march of, upon

Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 612 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
Corti, Count Luigi (1823–), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206
Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738–1740), **12**, 34-35.
Corvinus, see Matthias I.
Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
Corylas, see Cotys.
Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460–1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
Cosby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166–167; death of, **23**, 167.
Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519–1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, **9**, 501.
Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
Cossæi, see Kossæans.
Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50–51, oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 51; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
Costa Rica, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
Costume, see Dress.
Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns, invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127–129.
Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389
Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.
Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467–469.
Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600
Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781–1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
Cottereau, Jean (1757–1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 209, 209 note.
Cotton, John (1585–1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
Cotton, John (1640–1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.
Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783–1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838–1842, **22**, 139.
Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
Cotys, a king of Thrace 382–358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.
Coudray, Tronson du (d 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.
Coulhoure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.
Council of Five Hundred, see **Five Hundred, Council of.**
Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269–273.
Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs, established, **23**, 568
Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177–178.
Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516–517.
Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446.
Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
Arles: (314), **18**, 23
Autun: (1094), **11**, 30.
Bâle: (1431–1449), **8**, 637–639; **14**, 212.
Berlin: (1847), **15**, 418.
Clermont (1095), **8**, 332–334
Constance: (1411–1418), **8**, 634–635, **11**, 185; **14**, 206–207.
Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541–542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549–550; (867), **8**, 570–571; (869), **24**, 162.
Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 261.
Dort: (1618–1619), **13**, 556, 562–564.
Ferrara-Florence: (1438–1442), **8**, 638–639.
Florence, see Ferrara-Florence.
Illiberis (305), **10**, 12.
Karlowitz: (1874), **15**, 48.
Lambeth: (1675), **20**, 281.
Lateran: (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
Meaux. (846), **11**, 10.
Nicæa: (787), **8**, 549, 552–553.
Orchio: (1529), **16**, 283–284.
Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634, **14**, 194.
Placentia. (1095), **8**, 332.
Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
Rome (502), **8**, 523; (953–954), **8**, 583–584; (1049), **8**, 591; (1071), **8**, 597–598.
Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
Toledo: (400), **10**, 12, (688), **8**, 542.
Toulouse (1167), **8**, 461
Trent (1545–1563), **9**, 472; **14**, 282, 304–305.
Vatican: (1869–1870), **9**, 621.
Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83–84; (1311), **8**, 458–459, 625.
Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**, 281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.
Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258–259, 289.
Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827–1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.
Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733–1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.
Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46, annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420–421.
Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.
Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1780–1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.
Courtenay, Edward (ca. 1526–1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.
Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.
Courtenay, William (ca. 1342–1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381–1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499
Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298
Courtin, Antoine (1622–1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 580.
Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.
Cousin, Victor (1792–1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.
Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796–1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.
Couthon, Georges (1756–1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.
Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486
Coutras, town in France, battle of (1587), **11**, 386.
Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A D.), **10**, 39–40.
Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574, **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.
Covenant, Solemn League and, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for preservation of reformed religion,

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295, attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.

Covenanters, see Covenant.

Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626–1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474–475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist, sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **16**, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see Wellesley, Marquis of.

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), **21**, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809–1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830–1846), **24**, 119–121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company, proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.

Craggs, James (1651–1721), English statesman, mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.

Cranaans, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.

Cranfield, Edward (d 1701), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682–1685), **23**, 150

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252–256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256–259, and the English Bible, **20**, 180.

Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.

Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman, attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162–163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 480.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294–295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhæ, **4**, 320; **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Cæsar, **5**, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508–509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Cæsar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520, makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman, as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367–369; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; death of, **5**, 429.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370, marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468–471, 475–476.

Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.

Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.

Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon

(314 B.C.), **4**, 441; surrenders Argos and Sicyon to Ptolemy (308 B.C.), **4**, 446, 493.
Cratinus (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, **3**, 250, 461, 505–507, 548, 552; rival of Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
Cravant, see Crévant.
Craven, Charles (d. 1754), English colonist in America, colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), **23**, 60.
Crawford, General, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579–580.
Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), **23**, 355.
Crayer, Gaspar de (1584–1669), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
Crayford (Creceanford), village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.?), **18**, 35.
Crécy, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), **11**, 113–119; **18**, 461–464.
Crécy, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), **11**, 608
Crécy, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders.
Crédit Mobilier, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863); connection of congressmen with, **23**, 472.
Creeks, Indian tribe in Southern United States; visit of chiefs to England (1733), **23**, 61; in Queen Anne's war, **23**, 191; capture Fort Mims (1813), **23**, 336; General Jackson defeats (1814), **23**, 337; in first Seminole War (1817–1818), **23**, 348; ownership of land in Georgia, **23**, 351; in second Seminole War (1835–1836), **23**, 361.
Crefeld, town in Prussia; battle of (1758), **12**, 75, **15**, 204
Crema, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), **9**, 50; **14**, 100.
Cremer, Camille (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
Cremer, William Randal (1838-), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), **16**, 493.
Cremona, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), **11**, 615–616; see also Bedriacum.
Creoda (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, **18**, 39.
Creondæ, a Thessalian noble family, **3**, 189.
Crépy-en-Laonnais or Crespy, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, **9**, 464; **14**, 277.
Créqui, Marshal de (François de Bonne), duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general, in War of the Queen's Rights, **11**, 568–569, reduces Lorraine, **11**, 573–574; defeated at Consarbruck (1675), **11**, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, **11**, 587, captures Luxemburg (1684), **11**, 597.
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Eeckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.
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Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.
Egbert (ca. 775–839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802–839; driven from England by Beorhtric, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.
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Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), **14**, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), **15**, 283.

Ehrensward, Carl August (1745–1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), **17**, 402

Eichhorn, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), **16**, 419

Eickstedt, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.

Eight Men, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 12.

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Einar Tambarskelver, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, **16**, 69.

Einsiedeln, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), **16**, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), **16**, 562–563.

El, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see Al—.

El, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, **2**, 266.

El, Sabæan divinity; see Ilu.

Elagabalus or Heliogabalus, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor, also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus. **6**, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), **6**, 394; character and achievements of, **6**, 396–399.

Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, **2**, 589, two districts of, **2**, 631, language of, **1**, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, **1**, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, **1**, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, **8**, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), **22**, 305.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), **12**, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, **12**, 621–622.

Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendeans (1793), **12**, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, **12**, 376.

El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

Elders, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see Suffets.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (1751–1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, **21**, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), **21**, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575.

El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594–1595), **19**, 413.

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), **11**, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), **11**, 34; **18**, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), **8**, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, **11**, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), **18**, 333.

Eleanor, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), **18**, 33.

Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), **18**, 372

Eleanor, see Leonora.

Eleans, people of Elis, *q. v.*

Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 416–417.

Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., **2**, 136.

Eleazar, a Jewish scribe, victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), **2**, 141.

Eleazar, Jewish priest, precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), **2**, 177, 178

Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), **6**, 281

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.
Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.
Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175, claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.
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Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.
Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631–632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.
Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.
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Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811–1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626
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Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849—), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), **22**, 222, 224
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Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.
Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546–1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.
Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131–133.
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Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108.
Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.
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Eliot, John (1604–1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), **22**, 646; labours of, **23**, 146; translates the Bible (1683), **23**, 149.
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Elizabeth Alexievna (1779–1826), wife of Alexander I of Russia, originally Louisa Maria Augusta, a princess of Baden, **17**, 528–529, 534

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Elizabeth Christina (1715–1797), wife of Frederick the Great; marriage of (1732), **15**, 154.

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Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of (1790–1871), English statesman and soldier; annexes Sind (Scinde) to British Indian dominions, **21**, 619; becomes governor-

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Flamsteed, John (1646–1719), English astronomer; appointed first astronomer royal (1675); observations of, **20**, 353.

Flanders, an ancient country of Europe, corresponding to parts of the present departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France; the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium; and the southern part of the province of Zealand, Netherlands; main treatment of early history, **13**, 310–330; separated from Germany by the Treaty of Verdun (843 A D.), **7**, 572; Baldwin becomes first count of (864–878 A.D), **13**, 311; importance of Flemish cities in Middle Ages, **13**, 311–314; passes to Theodoric of Alsace (1129), **11**, 33; struggles with France (1191–1384), **11**, 76–77; **13**, 314–330, Philip VI of France invades (1328), **11**, 99 seq, united to Burgundy (1384), **11**, 159; **13**, 330; united to Austria (1477), **13**, 363; **14**, 222; freed from homage to France (1529), **11**, 325; **13**, 369 note; Alessandro Farnese captures (1576), **10**, 243; portion of, passes to Holland (1648), **13**, 584; Artois ceded to France (1659), **11**, 521; Louis XIV overruns (1668, 1678), **13**, 631, 641; Louis XIV secures Lille and French Flanders (1713), **11**, 627; France retains Dutch Flanders (1795), **14**, 22.

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Joannes (IV) Lascaris, Byzantine emperor 1254–1261, **7**, 305, 307, 310

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Joannes (VI) Cantacuzenus, Byzantine emperor 1347–1354, **7**, 328–329; makes alliance with Orkhan, **24**, 317.

Joannes (V) Palæologus, despot of Selymbria, and co-emperor with Manuel II 1399–1402, **7**, 331–335.

Joannes (VII) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1425–1448, reign of, **7**, 336–338; in Italy, **8**, 638.
Joannes the Almsgiver, patriarch of Egypt 610–641 A.D., **7**, 157, 174.
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Joannes the Grammarian, patriarch of Constantinople; degradation of (842 A.D.), **8**, 554.
Joannice (Johannitsa, John) or Kaloyan, Bulgarian ruler 1197–1207; main treatment, **24**, 169–171; defeats and imprisons the emperor Baldwin, **7**, 291–293; causes assassination of Baldwin, **7**, 295; defeated by the emperor Henry, **7**, 296, 297; assassinated, **7**, 297.
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John (II) Casimir (1609–1672), king of Poland 1648–1668; accession, **17**, 245; **24**, 51; claims crown of Sweden, **16**, 336; resigns crown of Sweden, **11**, 566, **24**, 55.
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John (IV) "the Fortunate," duke of Braganza (d. 1656), king of Portugal 1640–1656; intrigues, **10**, 509, concludes alliance with Holland, **13**, 580, accession (1640), **10**, 512, 514; in war with Spain, **10**, 515; arrests English merchants (1650), **20**, 122; reconquers Brazil, **10**, 516; drives Dutch from Ceylon, **10**, 516; death, **10**, 516.
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John of Austria, Don (1547–1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464–465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473–477, **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

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John of Damascus or Joannes Damascenus (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.

John of Giscala (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195–196; **6**, 234–236.

John of Gaunt (1304–1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481–482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485–486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498, created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.

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John of Orleans, "the Bastard," (1399–1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189–190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550, captures Chartres, **11**, 221.

John of Ryl (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.

John of Vicenza, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91–92.

John, "the Constant" (1468–1532), elector of Saxony 1525–1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266

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John Frederick II (1529–1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320

John George I (1585–1656), elector of Saxony 1611–1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.

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Johnson, Herschel Vespasian (1812–1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406–408.

Johnson, Isaac (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.

Johnson, Sir Nathaniel (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.

Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780–1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.

Johnson, Robert (1682–1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel (1709–1784), English man of letters, defines "excise," **20**, 542, speech on Americans, **22**, 583.

Johnson, Sir William (1715–1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227

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Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (1807–1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441, in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444, at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446, surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451

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Jones, Inigo (1573–1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.
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Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland) (1762–1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, *king of England*, **21**, 582
Jordan, Sylvester (1782–1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830–1831), **15**, 403
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Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316–317.
Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662
Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B C), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.
Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

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Josephus, Flavius (37–ca. 100 A D), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.

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Jotham, king of Judah 740–731 B C.; reign, **2**, 114, 384.

Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine (1769–1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, **12**, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, **12**, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, **17**, 434; death of, at Novi, **12**, 473

Joubert, Petrus Jacobus (1831–1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, **22**, 287; at Ladysmith, **22**, 305, death of, **22**, 313

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Jouy, Victor Joseph Étienne de (1764–1846), French author; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

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Joyeuse, Anne, Viscount de (1561–1587), marshal of France; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.

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Loménie de Brienne, Etienne Charles de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse, ministry of, **12**, 141–147.

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London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458, **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

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Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4, Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9, early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.

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Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé, Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493, supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502, supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 518.

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Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63

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Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

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Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

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Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524–1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, **11**, 338; arrogance of, **11**, 353–354.

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Lorraine, Charles of (1571–1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendency of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.

Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643–1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683–1687), **14**, 396–398; **24**, 391, 395.

Lorraine, Charles of (1712–1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 431–432, **15**, 169, 173–174, in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179, in third Silesian War, **15**, 194, becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.

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Lorraine, Charles of, see Mayenne.

Lorraine, Claude of (1496–1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352–353.

Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafré" (1519–1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St Quentin, **10**, 238, **11**, 347, at capture of Calais, **11**, 347–348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354–355, becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357–358; **19**, 329–330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.

Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafré (1550–1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician, retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St Bartholomew, **11**, 373–374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383–384, in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388–389, assassination, **11**, 390–391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.

Lorraine, Henry II of (1614–1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.

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Lorraine, Louis of (1555–1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.

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Lot, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, **2**, 47.

Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855 A.D., reign of, **7**, 557–561, 565–578; interference of, in papal election, **8**, 566; death, **7**, 578–579.

Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133–1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602, **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89, campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90, in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.

Lothair (941–986), king of France 954–986 A.D, reign of, **11**, 19–20.

Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.

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Loubet, Emile (1838–), French statesman, premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.

Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705–1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.

Loudoun Hill, Scotland, battles of (1679), **21**, 305; (1307), **18**, 424, **21**, 93.

Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.

Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778–840 A D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814–840 A D., main treatment, **7**, 557–565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A D), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557–559, sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561–562, visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq; last years and death, **7**, 563–565.

Louis "the German" (ca 804–876 A.D), king of the Eastern Franks 843–876 A.D; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566–568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571–573; reign of, **7**, 575–582.

Louis II (ca. 822–875 A D), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875 A.D., main treatment, **7**, 578–581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.

Louis III (ca. 880–924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901–905 A.D; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of *Louis the German, king of the East* Franks 877–882 A.D., unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels *against father*, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585, routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

Louis (III) "the Child" (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.

Louis (IV) "the Bavarian" (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, **14**, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, **14**, 169; elected emperor, **14**, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Muhldorf, **14**, 171; conflict with John XXII, **8**, 627; **14**, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, **14**, 173; deposes John and makes *Nicholas V pope*, **14**, 174, *in Italy*, **9**, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, **9**, 216; establishes independence *of empire against papacy*, **14**, 176; acquires the Tyrol, **14**, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, **8**, 628; **14**, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, **14**, 177, 178

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Louis (II) "the Stammerer" (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, **11**, 7; divides *kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony*, **11**, 7; *death of*, **7**, 584, **11**, 7.

Louis III (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 585–587; **11**, 7

Louis (IV) "d'Outremer" (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, **11**, 17; ally of Otto II, **11**, 17, allies himself with Normandy, **11**, 18; taken prisoner, **11**, 18; re-instatement and death, **11**, 18.

Louis (V) "the Sluggard" (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, **11**, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, **11**, 21.

Louis (VI) "the Fat" (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; *accession of*, **11**, 30; reforms, **11**, 31; enfranchises towns, **11**, 31; *extends his power*, **11**, 31; *defeated* by Henry I of England, **11**, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, **11**, 32; *death*, **11**, 33; *characterisation*, **11**, 34 seq.

Louis (VII) "the Young" (ca. 1120–1180), *king of France 1137–1180*; accession of, **11**, 33; supports second crusade, **8**, 359–360; **9**, 78; **11**, 33; in wars of *Toulouse and Champagne*, **11**, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, **8**, 379, death, **11**, 34.

Louis (VIII) "the Lion" (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, **18**, 352–353; **21**, 51; accession of, **11**, 56, wrests Poitou from Henry III, **11**, 56; conquers Languedoc, **11**, 57; death, **11**, 58.

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Louis XV (1710–1774), king of France 1715–1774, great-grandson of Louis XIV; main treatment, **12**, 9–110; minority (regency of Orléans), **12**, 9–24; majority and marriage, **12**, 25; war for the Polish crown, **12**, 26–29; degeneracy of court, **9**, 30–32; acquires Corsica, **9**, 542; takes part in War of Austrian Succession, **12**, 35–43, **14**, 433; **23**, 183; party to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, **12**, 47, Mme. de Pompadour mistress of, **12**, 49–52, 81–82, corruptness of king and court, **12**, 54–58; financial distress under, **12**, 58–60; Seven Years' War (and French and Indian War), **12**, 65–80; situation at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 226 seq.; attempted assassination, **12**, 71–72; ministry of Choiseul, **12**, 83 seq; conflicts with parliament, **12**, 88–92, 95–105; Du Barry becomes mistress of, **12**, 92; expenditures of his household, **12**, 180 seq.; last days and death, **12**, 105–110; review of period, **12**, 116–122.

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Louis XVII (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, **12**, 317, 400–402; death, **12**, 403

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Louis (I) "the Great" (1326–1382), king of Hungary 1342–1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.

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Louis (I) of Anjou (1339–1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.

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Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365–1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.

Louis of Male (1330–1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327–330.

Louis of Nassau (1538–1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent, signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395–396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433–434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322–1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320–328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772–1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129–1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

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Louis Philippe (1773–1850), king of France 1830–1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 51; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56–57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63, attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67–68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78, tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78, rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81–82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.

Louis William I (1655–1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409–410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.

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Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 411.

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Louise of Orleans (1812–1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.

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Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783–1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.

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Lucretius, Spurius (ca 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
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Ludlow, Edmund (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author, one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; *succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of* army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
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Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422
Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A D), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395, governs empire, **6**, 399, death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404
Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434, siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654, **22**, 313
Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495
Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.
Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly *(1631), 14, 318–351; surrendered to the* French (1806), **12**, 553.
Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486, passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487, reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487, estimate of, **10**, 487.
Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 509, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639, influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca 520 B C), **2**, 607.
Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 627–634; *revision under Henry III* (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550
Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584
Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D., reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B C.), **5**, 298–299.
Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Phere (ca 362 B C.), **4**, 190
Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office *(1826), 17, 510.*
Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 131; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103, **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
Magnus II, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147, death, **16**, 108, 147
Magnus V, king of Norway 1162–1186, reign, **16**, 109–112.
Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280, accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
Magnus VII, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden
Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290, reign, **16**, 192.
Magnus II (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 191; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 191; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195, death, **16**, 196.
Magnus Ferratus, see Le Grand Ferré.
Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
Mago (sixth century B.C), Carthaginian general, organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
Mago (fourth century B.C), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Mago (d 203 B C), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.
Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606
Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
Maguire, John Francis (1815–1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 631
Magyars, race of Turanian origin, invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D), **7**, 591; see also Hungary.
Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496, compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
Mahan, Alfred Thayer (1840–), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484
Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B C.), king of Tyre, reign, **2**, 287.
Maharbal (third century B.C), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255–256
Mahasena, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392–393
Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842–1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
Mahenkal, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great, sultan of Gazni 997–1030 A.D , chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22–23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730–1754; reign, **24**, 407–412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808–1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544, signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425–426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452, death, **24**, 453
Mahmud of Ghor or Ghuri, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II, ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
Mahon, see Mathgamain.
Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Nmib, **1**, 316.
Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778–1779), **22**, 91–93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98, second war with English (1803–1805) **22**, 117–121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149
Maid of Norway, see Margaret, queen of Scotland.
Maid of Orleans, see Joan of Arc.
Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bedoum Bugh, **12**, 330.
Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
Maillard, Stanislas (1745–1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218, fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
Maillé-Brèzé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier, wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
Maillé, Clémence de (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682–1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
Mailly, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338
Maine, a former province in northern France, united to France, **11**, 51
Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635–637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638, **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639, Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170, seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349
Maine, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
Maine, Irish king (fifth century A D), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211
Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670–1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10, persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25
Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635–1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

career, **11**, 559–561, at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630

Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 511; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553

Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363, **15**, 272

Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.

Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771–1840), French marshal, lands in Morea, **24**, 231.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.

Maitland, John, see Lauderdale.

Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777–1851), English soldier, in Peninsular War, **10**, 306; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335, recalled, **22**, 335, defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276

Maitland of Lethington, William (ca 1528–1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285, **21**, 251; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.

Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.

Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99

Majorianus, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457–461 A D., reign of, **6** 605–610, laws, **6**, 606–607, wars with Goths, **6**, 608–609; abdication, death, **6**, 609–610.

Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.

Makar, see Melkarth.

Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.

Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.

Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.

Malachi, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.

Malachy, St. (ca. 1094–1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.

Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A D), **21**, 316; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.

Malachy II, king of Ireland 980–1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355, death, **21**, 356

Malacon of Heraclea, Lilla Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.

Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phoenicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149–151

Malakov, Duke of, see Pélissier.

Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377

Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.

Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 614.

Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161–162.

Malatesta, Carlo (d 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.

Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia, discovered (1509), **10**, 486

Malazo, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 171

Malchus, king of Carthage 600–550 B C; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591

Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince, treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A D), **2**, 180.

Malchus, see Porphyry.

Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943–954 A.D; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27

Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005–1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.

Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058–1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219, **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219–220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.

Malcolm IV (1141–1165), king of Scotland 1153–1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.

Maldive Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.

Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721–1794), French statesman, president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, **12**, 63–64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101–102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792–1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.

Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134, flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

Malestroit, Truce of, between French and English (1343–1346), **11**, 110
Malet, Claude François de (1754–1812), a French soldier, conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
Malesville, Jacques de (1741–1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520
Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
Malians (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323, in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 161.
Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174–1181; reign, **8**, 369–370.
Malik ben Anas (d 795 A D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299–300.
Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072–1092; reign, **2**, 377, **8**, 226, encourages literature, **24**, 492
Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749–1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257
Malli, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362–363, 366
Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
Malmesbury, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
Malmo, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448–450.
Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia, battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman, in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154
Malplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624–626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
Mals, village in Austria, battle (1499), **14**, 242.
Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439, taken by English (1800), **17**, 439
Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497
Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?–1365), English nobleman, custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445–446.
Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432
Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400–401, 404–405
Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151–152
Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250–1517), **8**, 231–232, 443–444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250–1254), **8**, 447, conquests in Palestine (1268–1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464–465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319–320, **4**, 583, **5**, 208, 209, defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320–321, **5**, 218
Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68
Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94–95.
Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna, wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398–399, 428, **2**, 584–585.
Man, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87–89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
Manassas, battles of, see Bull Run.
Manasseh, king of Judah 697–642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116–117, 210.
Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72–73.
Manasseh Ben Israel (1604–1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161–162.
Manazas, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
Manchester, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.
Manchester Massacre (1819), **21**, 509.
Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577, part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621–622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622–625; **24**, 658–660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
Manchus or Manchoos, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271–272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendency in China, **24**, 566.
Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317–318.
Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.
Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca 1500–1544), Inca chief 1533–1544; declared

sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzco, **23**, 548.
Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
Mandane, Persian princess, hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532–533.
Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751–1792), French soldier, death, **12**, 261.
Mandeville, see Montagu, Edward.
Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350–1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155–1156), **18**, 261.
Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
Manfred (ca. 1231–1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102–104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125, marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 614.
Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
Mania (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 81; valour and ability of, **4**, 81; assassinated, **4**, 84.
Manichæans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.), Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600, taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
Manilius, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
Manin, Daniele (1804–1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
Manishtusu (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 313.
Manley, John, see Manly.
Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Catiline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul, legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168, thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier, consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184–185.
Manlius, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
Manly (Manley), John (1733–1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
Manna, see Man.
Manneans, see Man.
Manners and Customs, see Social Conditions.
Manners, John (1721–1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman, resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755–1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509, retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
Manning, Thomas (1772–1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
Manny or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service, leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 158; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
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Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
Mansell, Sir James, English sailor, fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580–1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336–338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517–1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

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Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.

Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist, becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231

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Manteo (sixteenth century), North American Indian, accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558, welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.

Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805–1882) German statesman, made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458, dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.

Mantinea, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B C), **4**, 191 seq.

Mantua, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.

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Manu, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu, laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code.**

Manuel (I) Comnenus (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189, makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368, receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.

Manuel (II) Palæologus (d 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.

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Marat, Jean Paul (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267, urges war of extermination, **12** 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305, characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.

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Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769–1796), *French general; on staff of General Jourdan*, **12**, 378.
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Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.
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Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.
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Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.
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Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197–205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–205; death, **16**, 205.
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Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, **18** 585–586; active in Yorkist plot, **19**, 22, 22 note.
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Tuileries, Paris (August 10th, 1792), **12**, 260–265.
Veronese Easter (1797), **12**, 442.
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Massagetæ, nomadic Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 444; defeat Cyrus of Persia (529 B.C.), **2**, 593–596.

Massasoit (ca. 1580–1661), a chief of the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (U. S. A.); concludes treaty with Plymouth settlers, **22**, 631; reveals Indian plot, **22**, 632; welcomes Roger Williams, **23**, 96

Massawa, town in the Sudan, Egypt; Italy occupies (1885), **9**, 632.

Masséna, André, duke of Rivoli and prince of Essling (1758–1817), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; serves under Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 424–427, 433, 438–439, 470, 471; victorious at Zurich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435; defends Genoa, **12**, 500; in Austrian campaign (1809), **12**, 572–574; **14**, 534; in the Peninsula campaign, **10**, 352, 353, 357, 541; **12**, 582.

Massey, Sir Edward (ca 1619–ca 1674), English general; at battle of Worcester, **20**, 108.

Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B C), **5**, 386, 387

Massud, Seljuk sultan (ca. 1136), grandson of Malik Shah; authority lost over Abbasid caliphs, **8**, 227.

Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.

Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (118 B C.), **5**, 308, 383.

Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.

Masu, a people of Asia Minor, Hittite relations with (ca. 1365 B C), **1**, 142, 144.

Masud, Arab ruler of India; succeeds Mahmud the Ghaznevid (1028), **8**, 224; repulsed by Seljuk Turks, **8**, 224

Masulipatam, city in British India; taken by the English (1759), **22**, 62

Matabeleland, region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal; Cecil Rhodes terminates rebellion in (1896), **22**, 273–274.

Matchin, town in Bulgaria; battle of (1791), **17**, 410.

Maternus, a Roman soldier; revolt and execution (187 A D.), **6**, 380

Maternus, Curiatius, Roman poet (ca. 60 A D); epigrams and tragedies of, **6**, 315–316

Maternus, Friarius, Roman senator 193 A D, refuses imperial crown, **6**, 383.

Mathematics, progress of, in Alexandria under Ptolemies, **4**, 606–607; discoveries of Archimedes (ca 212 B C), **5**, 264, 265; Arabian knowledge of, **8**, 278; invention of logarithms (1614), **21**, 289.

Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), American Congregational clergyman; in Antinomian controversy, **23**, 100–101; in witchcraft trials, **23**, 172–177.

Mather, Increase (1639–1723), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; goes to England to protest against tyranny of Andros, **23**, 159.

Mathgamain (Mahon) (d 976), king of Ireland, struggle with Danes, **21**, 350; death of, **21**, 351

Matho (d 215 B C.), Libyan soldier; revolts against Carthage (218 B C.), **5**, 233; death, **5**, 234.

Matilda (d. 1083), queen of William the Conqueror; marriage, **13**, 289, 311, joins him in England, **18**, 176; crowned, **18**, 176; aids Robert, **18**, 192; death, **18**, 195.

Matilda (1156–1189), daughter of Henry II of England; marries Henry, duke of Saxony and becomes progenitor of present royal family of Great Britain, **18**, 289.

Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–251; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.

Matilda or Maud (1080–1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

Matilda or Maud, English wife of David I, king of Scotland 1093–1124, **21**, 36.
Matilda (1046–1115), countess of Tuscany; aids Gregory VII, **7**, 649, incurs enmity of Germany, **7**, 654; bequeaths all to the holy see, **7**, 658; extent of dominions, **8**, 600; death ends Tuscan supremacy, **9**, 38.
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Matius, Caius (Calvena) (ca 90–40 B.C), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher, friend of Cæsar (46 B.C), **5**, 576; attachment to Cæsar's memory, **5**, 602.
Mattaki, caliph of Baghdad 940–994; reign, **8**, 219; death, **8**, 220.
Mattan (d 836 B.C.), high priest of Baal; death, **2**, 111.
Mattaniah, see Zedekiah.
Mattathias (d 166 B.C), Hebrew high priest and father of the Maccabees; leads orthodox Jews into wilderness, **2**, 145, 147; resists Antiochus, **4**, 560; death, **2**, 148.
Matthews, Samuel (d 1660), governor of Virginia 1658–1660; administration of, **22**, 596–597.
Matthews, Stanley (1824–1889), American jurist; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
Matthias, Byzantine emperor 1354–1357; accession, **7**, 329.
Matthias (1557–1619), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1612–1619; reign, **14**, 327–328.
Matthias (I) Corvinus, "the Great" (1443–1490), king of Hungary 1458–1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222
Matthias, Archduke, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.
Maubeuge, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617
Maud, see Matilda.
Maula Abd el-Malik, see Mulai Moloch.
Maupeau, René Nicolas Charles (1688–1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743–1768, **12**, 91; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128
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Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Philippe, Count of (1701–1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 15; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124, policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.
Maurevert or Maurevel, Charles de Louviers de (1530–1572); *attempts assassination of* Coligny, **11**, 369.
Maurice (Flavius Tiberius Mauricius) (ca 539–602), Byzantine emperor 582–602, main treatment, **7**, 142–153, early life and character, **7**, 142, relations with Venice, **9**, 26; war with Persians, **7**, 143–147; war with Avars, **7**, 147–150; rebellion against, **7**, 151–152; murder of, **7**, 153.
Maurice, Prince (d 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine, joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39, death, **20**, 123.
Maurice of Dessau, Prince, in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196
Maurice (1521–1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq., made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308–309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311, war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq; death, **14**, 312.
Maurice (1567–1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587–1625; main treatment, **13**, 522–573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527–528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530–531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecœur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534–535; defeats Spaniards at Nieuport, **13**, 535–537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 511, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.
Maurice (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.
Maurice of Saxony, see Saxe, Marshal de.
Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.
Maurocordatos or Mavrocordatos, Constantine (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.
Mauromichales or Mavromichales, George, known also as Pietro Bey (1775–1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.
Maurya, East Indian dynasty (312–178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.
Mausolus (d. ca. 353 B C), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417
Maverick, Samuel (ca 1602–1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628–1629), **22**, 640.

Mavrocordatos, see Maurocordatos.
Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306–313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375, reign of, **6**, 438–441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339–341
Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407, co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433–439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 136; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438–439; character, **6**, 433, death (310 A.D.), **6**, 139.
Maximilian I (1459–1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III, main treatment, **14**, 237–247, marriage, **11**, 269, **13**, 363, **14**, 222, secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270–272; **13**, 364, **14**, 221–222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285, war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237, **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421, joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63, loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 71–75, regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364–365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238, **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239, second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298, war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241–242; **16**, 613–614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq., joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213, **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245–247
Maximilian II (1527–1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564–1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317–320, becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318–319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320
Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756–1825), king of Bavaria 1806–1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538, meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.
Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), king of Bavaria 1848–1864, son of Louis I, accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.
Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria, administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333 334; **16**, 323, suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.
Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466, ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37, besieges Buda, **14**, 398, ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.
Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777, death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.
Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867, reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juaristes, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634, besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635, empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.
Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Munster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.
Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.
Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.
Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.
Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394
Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.
Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.
Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566–567.
Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191
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Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536
Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier, declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.

Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of (1578–1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446

Mayflower, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625–626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626–630.

May Laws, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of (1822–1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.

Mayor of the Palace, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521–522.

Maypu, see **Maipo**.

Mazaces (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander, Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306, surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.

Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio (1602–1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498, leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **16**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522, death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.

Mazdak (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialistic leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86

Mazeppa, Ivan (1644–1709), Cossack chief, rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383, **17**, 278–279; overthrow of, **17**, 279

Mazzini, Guiseppe (1805–1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580, efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587, activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602, causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.

Meade, George Gordon (1815–1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.

Meadows (Medows), Sir William (1738–1813), English soldier, captures Karne, **22**, 111.

Meaneredsburn, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.

Measures, Greek, **3**, 465–472; origin, **25**, 673.

Meaux, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110, siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.

Mecca, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177–178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180–181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.

Mechanicsville, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Mechereki, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.

Mechlin, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.

Méda, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343

Medea, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.

Medecino, Marquis of, see **Marignano**.

Medes (Mada or Amada), people of **Media**, *q. v.*

Medeus, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.

Media, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 507, 573–586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583, wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442–444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558

Mediach, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654

Mediation, Act of, in Swiss history, a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30–35.

Medici, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349–390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

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Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460, assassinated, **9**, 461.
Medici, Catherine de' (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356, espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360, and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder" (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Francesco de', see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovanni Angelo de, see Pius IV.
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Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51
Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 350.
Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453–1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
Medici, Giulio de', see Clement VII, pope.
Medici, Ippolito de' (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390, embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 440
Medici, Marie de' (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438, Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449, arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445, labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363, incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 130
Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 331 seq., 339, 341.
Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), **15**, 27.
Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 354
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Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
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Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.
Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), **22**, 170.
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Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
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New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
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New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.

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Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379–405 A.D., stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

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Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

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Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480–486.

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Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

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Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

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Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia 1825–1855; main treatment, **17**, 533–577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

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Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288–1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447–1455; pontificate, **8**, 639–642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340, founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218

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Nicholas of Pisa (1207?–1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206–207.

Nicholas, French prelate ; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**. 293

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Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860—; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.

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Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624–1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d 1728), British colonial official, lieutenant-governor of New York (1686–1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694–1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690–1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.

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Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.

Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519

Nicocles (d. 318 B C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion, condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482–484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general, in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121–122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.

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Nicostratus (fifth century B C.), Athenian general, in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.

Nicuesa, Diego de (1465–1511), Spanish commander and adventurer, founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.

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Niger, *Quintus Cæcilius*, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463
Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71–73.
Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.
Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.
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Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.
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Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.
Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.
Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318, becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C), **1**, 444–445; **2**, 575–576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385, **2**, 632–633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.
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Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C), **1**, 386.
Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240–1235 B.C; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.
Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
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Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141–1202), Persian poet; composes his divan, **24**, 492.
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Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.

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O'Connell, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called "The Liberator," **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
O'Connor, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
O'Connor, Furlough (Fordelbach) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
O'Connor, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
Octavia (d. 11 B C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 620, 630; death, **6**, 117.
Octavia (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
Octavian, see Augustus.
Octavian, Cardinal, see Victor IV.
Octavius, Caius, see Augustus.
Octavius, Cneius, Roman pretor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
Octavius, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
Octavius, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
Octavius, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
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Oda Nobunaga, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
Odart, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

Oddo Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88–89.
Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (261 A.D.), **6**, 418–419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79, death, **6**, 422
Odin (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1–4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13–17; in history, **16**, 17–22; worship, **16**, 27–29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
Odinkar, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A D), **16**, 45.
Odo (d 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 100.
Odo, count of Paris, see Eudes.
Odo (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
Odo de St. Amand, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
Odoacer (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434–493 A D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616–618; **13**, 276, rule in Italy, **7**, 377–385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
Odomantes, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
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O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, (1769–1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 388; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?–1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
O'Donnell, John, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 600.
O'Donnell, Count Joseph, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
O'Donnell, Leopoldo (1809–1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick (1575–1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
O'Donoju, Don Juan (1755–1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
O'Donovan Rossa, see Rossa.
Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286–1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
Odovacar, see Odoacer.
Odrysians, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
Odsra ben Abdallah, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
Odyck, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
Odysseus, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
Odyssey, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76–77, **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
Œcolampadius (Hausschein) (1482–1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
Oeder, George L. (1728–1791), German naturalist, lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
Œdipus, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
Œneis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
Œnomaus, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
Œnophyta, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
Œnotri, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
Œobazus, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
Œtæans (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
Œtosyrus, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 400.
Ofella, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
Offa, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757–794 A D.; reign, **18**, 59–61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
Offaly, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
Og, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
Ogam, early Celtic alphabet· in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
Ogdai (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229–1241; reign, **24**, 285–288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
Oghuz, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
Ogier, Robert, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1550), **13**, 393.
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Ogle, William, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 440.
Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward (1696–1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63, returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
Ogul-Gaimish (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
Ogyges, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
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soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
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Ohio, Army of the, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
Ohio Company, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
Ohio River, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200
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Ojeda, Alonzo de (1468–1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
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Okba ben al-Hajjaj (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
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Oken or Ockenfuss, Lorenz (1779–1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370, persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
Okkodai (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135–136.
Oklahoma, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
Okra, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
Oku, Hokyo, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liaoyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
Okuma, Count Shigenobu (1837–), Japanese statesman, leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
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Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason" (956–1000), king of Norway ca. 996–1000; main treatment, **16**, 56–77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56–57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
Olaf (II) "the Saint" (995–1030), king of Norway ca 1015–1030, son of Harold Granske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72–73, introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48, expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practises in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126, wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75, war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet" (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068–1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96–97.
Olaf IV (1098–1116), king of Norway 1103–1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105–106.
Olaf V (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380–1387, and, as Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark 1376–1387, son of Hakon VII, parentage, **16**, 120, reign, **16**, 202
Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter") (d. 640 A D.), king of Sweden, exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
Olaf, "the Lap King," (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993–1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
Olaf, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria, flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97–98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
Olaf (d 1169), grandson of Eystein II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110
Olaf (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147–148.
Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier, action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
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Oldenburg, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
Old French War, see French and Indian War.
Old Man of the Mountain, chief of order of assassins, see Hassan Sabba.
Old Testament, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
Oleg, emperor of Russia 879–913 A D; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945–964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99–101; accepts *Christianity*, **17**, 99, visits *Constantinople* and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100, canonised, **17**, 99
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Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
Olinda, Marquis of, see Aranjo Lima.
Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79
Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
Ollivier, Émile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107, as *place of assembly for all Greece*, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also Olympic Games.
Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490, dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259, character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
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Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229
Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; *caliphate*, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166, institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

Omayyads or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327, disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188, defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190, found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.
Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.
Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.
Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.
Ommiads, see Omayyads.
Omnibus Bill, see Compromise of 1850.
Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.
Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.
Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108, wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.
Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.
Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.
O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.
O'Neill, clan of, founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.
O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 318.
O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413, at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.
O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96
O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1611), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421
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Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.
Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.
Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140
Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.
Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2
Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.
Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, **4**, 227.
Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.
Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden, internal reforms, **16**, 36.
Opdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246
Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593
Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.
Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.
Opici, see Oscans.
Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.
Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.
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Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.
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Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596, part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.
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Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libyia, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 351; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Cræsus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80, by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339

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Orange Free State, see Orange River Colony.
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Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459–461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519–520, 535–538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601–603; see also Demosthenes.
Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Cæsar, **5**, 460.
Orbilius, Pupillus (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818–1883), American soldier, blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288
Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.
Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.
Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 911–923 A D; reign of, **10**, 41.
Ordoño III (d. 955 A D), king of Leon 950–955 A D; reign of, **10**, 41–45.
Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, **18**; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.
O'Reilly, Andrew (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503
Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
Orestes (fifteenth century B.C), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.
Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.
Orik, see Ourique.
Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 204.
Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.
Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **13**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.
Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.
Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see Longueville.
Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810–1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.
Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814–1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85–86; escape, **13**, 87.
Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdlle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464–466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrai and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703–1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 151, votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292, execution, **12**, 160
Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596
Orleans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.
Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV, marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.
Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674–1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22, suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17–22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.
Orlov, Alexis (1737–1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771–1774), **17**, 227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.
Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787–1864), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487, successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.
Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734–1783), a favourite of Catherine II, conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.
Ormais, battle of (1808), **17**, 458
Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143
Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.
Ormia, see Theburma.
Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman, created earl (1328), **21**, 386.
Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.
Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.
Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.
Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96–97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161, efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.
Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487–488, impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522–523.
Ormuzd, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636–637.
Ornano, Jean d' (1583–1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.
Orodes I (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV.
Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607, becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.
Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against *Cyrus (ca. 401 B.C.)*, **4**, 50.
Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harkanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.
O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366, defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369, attacks Dublin, **21**, 374, submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.
Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.
Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.
Orsha, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.
Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.
Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator, appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.
Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.
Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603, **21**, 620.
Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.
Orsini, Giovanni Gaetano, see Nicholas III.
Orsini, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.
Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.
Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.
Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.
Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.
Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.
Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.
Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.
Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.
Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493, celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.
Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.
Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.
Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sunghwan (1894), **24**, 576.
Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.
Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312, **2**, 206, legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.
Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.
Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314, birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.
Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.
Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.
Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.
Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.
Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.
Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.
Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.
Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.
Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.
Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).
Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.
Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.
Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.
Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.
Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.
Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), *Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor* to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.
Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245–251.
Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see Goths.
Ostrolenka, see Austrolenka.
Ostrovski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739–1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
Oswald (ca. 604–642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
Oswin or Oswy, king of Northumbria 642–670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
Otanes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265
Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
Othgar or Ottokar (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
Othman (ca. 575–656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644–656; reign, **8**, 167–170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154–155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **6**, 198, treason of, **8**, 198.
Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
Othman, sultans of Turkey, see Osman.
Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226, war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
Otho, see Otto.
Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503–506.
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838–), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
Otis, James (1725–1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
Otrepiev, Grishka, see Dmitri, The False.
Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians, Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155–157
Otto or Otho (I) "the Great" (912–973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 41; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585–586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44–45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9, death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980–1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590
Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
Otto I (1848–), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886–; accession, **15**, 539.
Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502
Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180–181.
Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258–1271; administration, **13**, 300–301.
Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216–217.
Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293
Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
Ottocar, see Odoacer.
Ottoman Empire, see Turkey.
Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543, ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20'.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
Ouverture, Toussaint l', see Toussaint.
Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 490.
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.
Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman, made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374, sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213, rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300
Oxford, Earls of, see Harley and Vere.
Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388
Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.
Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.
Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

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Paardeberg, town in South Africa, battle of (1900), **22**, 312

Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.

Pacific, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.

Pacification of Ghent, see Ghent.

Pacorus, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIV.

Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.

Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.

Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.

Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.

Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.

Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252, recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253, besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.

Padua, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.

Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.

Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.

Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.

Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.

Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 213.

Paez, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.

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Paget, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236, favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242

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Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746–1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 411; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.

Paine, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290, writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.

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Paita, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.

Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see Cambray.

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Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.

Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.

Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.

Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.

Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael.

Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.

Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.

Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), *Spanish general; defeated* at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.

Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

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Palladius, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
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Pammenes, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
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Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **7**, 131–136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.
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Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 404.
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Patiala, state in Punjab, India; rajah quells revolt of Ambala (1857), **22**, 189.

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Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660–1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great

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Peithagoras, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander (323 B.C.), **4**, 386

Peiwar Kotal, a pass in Afghanistan near Kabul; battle of (1879), **24**, 503

Peixoto, Floriano (1842–1895), Brazilian statesman; assumes presidency (1891), **23**, 664; administration of, **23**, 661.

Pekah, king of Israel 736–734; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 393, **2**, 39, 114.

Peking or **Pekin**, capital of Chinese Empire; siege of (1860), **13**, 138; **24**, 552; siege of legations at (1900), **24**, 568 seq.; flight of Chinese court from, **24**, 571; negotiations of allies in, **24**, 572; peace protocol signed at (1901), **24**, 575.

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Pekod or **Pekud**, Aramaic-Chaldean tribe; subdued by Hoshea, king of Assyria, **1**, 394.

Pelagianism, religious doctrines of Pelagius; dissensions concerning, **8**, 527.

Pelagius (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, **21**, 337.

Pelagius (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, **7**, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, **8**, 427, 428.

Pelagonians, tribe of Macedonia, **3**, 112.

Pelasgi, widespread prehistoric race; chronology, **3**, 108; origin and habitat, **3**, 35–38, 110, 111, 114, 151, 210, 211; art, **3**, 51; wanderings, **3**, 106; buildings of, **3**, 151, Bœotians and, **3**, 100, Homer on, **2**, 274, 401; **3**, 100, 105; found Troy, **3**, 112, in Crete, **2**, 61, **3**, 191; in Scyros and Lemnos, **3**, 407; in Italy, **5**, 49; for relics of, see **Cyclopean**.

Pelasgus, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelasgi, **3**, 102, 106, 122, 210

Pelavicini or **Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis** (d. 1269), Italian general; leader of the Ghibellines, **9**, 108.

Pelayo (d. 737 A.D.), king of Visigoths, founder of Spanish monarchy; elected king of Asturias (718), **10**, 38, defeats Arabs at Covadonga, **10**, 39, 40; defeats Manuza, **10**, 40; death, **10**, 40

Pelethites, Hebrew tribe; join David, **2**, 11–12.

Peleus, legendary king of the Myrmidons, father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, **3**, 255.

Pelham, Henry (1696–1754), English statesman, brother of duke of Newcastle; a supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541; prime minister, **20**, 561; aids in forcing Pitt into office, **20**, 567; death, capacity, and character, **20**, 573, 599.

Pelham, Thomas (1693–1768), duke of Newcastle, English statesman; early parliamentary career, **20**, 574; forces advancement of Pitt, **20**, 567; ignorance and corruption of, **20**, 576; as a speaker, **20**, 574, relations with Fox and Pitt, **20**, 574–576; on the disgrace of Byng, **20**, 580; resigns, **20**, 582; returns to office, **20**, 587; remains in treasury on accession of George III, **20**, 594; cabals of, against Bute, **20**, 595; resigns premiership, **20**, 599; character and ability, **20**, 599 and note; enters Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605.

Pelias, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, **3**, 107.

Peligniens, Sabellian tribe, habitat, **5**, 49, 179; Latins war with, **5**, 181, 193; numbers of, seek Roman citizenship, **5**, 408; join Sabelline confederation against Rome (91 B.C.), **5**, 412; in Social War, **5**, 413, 417; submit to Romans, **5**, 417.

Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, duke of Malakov (1794–1864), French marshal and diplomat; conquests in Algeria, **24**, 484; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 579–581; plants French flag among ruins of Sebastopol, **17**, 584; governor-general of Algeria, **24**, 484.

Pellegrini, Carlos, president of Argentine Republic 1890–1892, **23**, 617.

Pelletan, Eugene (1813–1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162

Pelletier, Claude de, French court favourite; minister of finance 1683–1689, **11**, 538

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Pellisson (**Pellison-Fontanier**), **Paul** (1621–1693), French author; friend of Fouquet, **11**, 529; involved in Fouquet's fall, **11**, 531, director of funds for converting Protestants, **11**, 545; character and career of, **11**, 531; writings of, **11**, 530, 531, 532, 575.

Pelloux, Luigi, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898–1900), **9**, 633

Pelopia, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.

Pelopidæ, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 61; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.

Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Bœotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.

Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508–644; cause, **3**, 510–517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580, battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588–589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606–610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619, naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638–640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640–642.

Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern **Morea**); invasion of the

Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115–117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128–151; rise of Thebes (ca 371), **4**, 126–153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542–546.
Pelops, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
Pe-lu, see Sungaria.
Pelusium, see Farmah.
Pemaquid, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
Pemaquid, Peace of, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
Pemberton, John Clifford (1814–1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432
Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281, **21**, 372, assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281, **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282, revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
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Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146–1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365–366; death, **18**, 368.
Pembroke, Earl of, see Tudor, Jasper.
Pemmo, duke of Friuli ca. 701–ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449–450.
Peña, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830–), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891–1895, **23**, 617.

Penal Transportation: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582–584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134, Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
Penates, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
Penda (ca. 575–654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627–654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49–53.
Pendleton, George Hunt (1825–1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
Pendleton Civil Service Act (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
Penelope, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
Penestæ or Penests, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.
Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808–1814); main treatment, **10**, 336–374, 537–541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474–478.
Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
Penn, William (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34–37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38–40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45–46.
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Pennus, Marcus Junius, Roman tribune 126 B.C.; introduces Alien Act, **5**, 372.

Penobscots, a tribe of North American Indians; have a French mission, **23**, 81.

Penrose, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759–1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.

Pensacola, town in United States, fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83, British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1811), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 316.

Pentadius, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.

Pentapolis, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18, conquered by Lombards (720–730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.

Pentateuch or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205, codes in, **2**, 207.

Pentathlus, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.

Pen-ta-ur, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III, conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.

Pentaur or Pentaurit, Egyptian priest and poet, **1**, 148, **2**, 394.

Pentecost, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.

Penthesilea, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.

Penthièvre, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107

Penthilids, ruling house of Mytilene, outrages of, **3**, 176.

Pentland Hills, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.

Pepi I, or Philos, or Meri-Ra, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101–102, subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102, **2**, 271.

Pepin "the Short" (714–768 A.D.), king of Franks 751–768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502–519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505, elected and anointed, **7**, 508, founds Carlovingian dynasty, **16**, 536, defeats Saxons, **7**, 509, visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511–512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512, summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512, invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513, second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514–515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516–518; relations with pope, **7**, 507–517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518–519.

Pepin (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817–838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561, share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564

Pepin II (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.

Pepin or Carloman (777–810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552, changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.

Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia, main treatment, **7**, 482–488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487

Pepin of Landen (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480–481.

Pepin, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.

Pepoli, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.

Pepperell, Sir William (1696–1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.

Pepys, Charles Christopher, see **Cottenham, Earl of.**

Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206, describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253–254

Pequots, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636–1638), **23**, 106–107.

Peræa, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.

Percy, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602–1668), English noble, in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
Perctarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warenne and Surrey, in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 416; **21**, 71, 73, opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91, retreats to England, **21**, 92.
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Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
Percy, Hugh (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.
Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339, execution, **19**, 349.
Percy, Thomas (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
Percy, Thomas, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.
Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.
Perdiccas I, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.
Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiæans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214, joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.
Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.
Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101, besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D., conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.
Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.
Perez, José Joaquin (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.
Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
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Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 451–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 215, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

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Pericles (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles, brief career of, **3**, 634.
Périer, Casimir (1777–1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note, in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37, policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61–62; death, **13**, 61.
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Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754–1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
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Periodonicus, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215
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Perizzites, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
Péronne, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
Peroz, Sassanian king of Persia 459–484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
Perperna, M. (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
Perperna, M. Vento (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459
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Perrers, Alice (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
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Perrott, Sir John (ca. 1527–1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422
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Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di (1806–1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27–28
Persephone (Proserpine), Greek goddess, also called Core, origin of, **3**, 105, 111; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
Perseus or Perses, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214, legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68–70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
Perseus (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536–538; **5**, 302–303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
Persia, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559–661; land and people, **2**, 565–572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573–586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587–604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605–633; civilisation, **2**, 634–661; chronology, **2**, 559–564; war with Macedon (334–331 B.C.), **4**, 284–289, 301–305, 319–328; fall, **4**, 329–354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76–99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488–495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492–493, chronology, **24**, 496–499.
Persian Gulf, question of, **24**, 495.
Persian Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500–449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264–430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330–352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377, battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408–409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
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Personal Liberty Laws, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408
Persidæan Dynasty, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of (1808–1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
Pertev Pasha, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473
Perth, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
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Pertinax, P. Helvius (126–193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192–193; governor of Mœsia,

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Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax, killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America, conquered for Spain (1533–1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536–561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880–1899), **23**, 607–609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca 1490–1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449–450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

Pescennius Niger, see Niger.

Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794–1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

Pestilence, see Plague.

Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petasius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (720 A D), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97–98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A D.), king of Bulgaria 927–969; reign, **24**, 164–167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.

Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782–1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

Peter II, prince of Montenegro 1830–1851; reign of, **24**, 209.

Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672–1725), czar of Russia 1682–1725; main treatment, **17**, 249–327; childhood of, **17**, 251–253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq, 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256–257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Streltz conspiracy, **17**, 258–259; travels, **17**, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, **17**, 260 seq; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, **17**, 264, executes rebels, **17**, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, **16**, 371–372; **17**, 265; **24**, 68; intrigues in Poland, **24**, 73–74; reverse at Narva, **16**, 373–376, **17**, 266–267; victory near Dorpat, **17**, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, **17**, 269–272; renewed hostilities, **17**, 272–273; gains possession of all Ingria, **17**, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, **17**, 275, revolt of the Cossacks, **17**, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, **17**, 280; **24**, 383–387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, **17**, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, **17**, 281; war with Turkey, **17**, 281–283; **24**, 405–406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, **17**, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, **17**, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, **17**, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Aland, **17**, 286; at zenith of power, **17**, 287–289; second European trip of, **17**, 289–294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, **17**, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, **17**, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, **17**, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, **17**, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, **17**, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304; as an administrator, **17**, 304–309; church and aristocracy, **17**, 309–311; abolishes old order of nobility, **17**, 311; commerce with the East, **17**, 311; war with Persia, **17**, 312–314; last years, **17**, 317; infidelity of Catherine, **17**, 315–316; death, **17**, 317; estimates of, **17**, 318–326.

Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715–1730), czar of Russia 1727–1730; reign of, **17**, 328–331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728–1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353–354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360–361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361–362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364–367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367–368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see Stephen the Little.
Peter (I) Karageorgevitch (1846–), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.
Peter, Saint (originally Simon), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ, escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.
Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432, at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.
Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263–1268; reign, **9**, 503
Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.
Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050–1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330–331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.
Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.
Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.
Peter de Montaigu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.
Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.
Peter de Pratelles, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.
Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.
Peterborough, Earl of, see Mordaunt, Charles.
Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500–1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235, as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.
Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599–1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.
Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815–1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.
Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.
Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.
Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.
Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary, battle of (1716), **24**, 406.
Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.
Petillius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.
Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérome (1753–1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.
Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.
Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty, framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.
Petrarch, Francesco (1304–1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.
Petre, Edward (1631–1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.
Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general, early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491–493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.
Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493–1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274, vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280–281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853–), English Egyptologist; archæological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.
Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.
Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.
Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106
Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.
Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600
Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595
Petrus de Vinea, see Vinea, Petrus de.
Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 430.
Petty, Sir William (1623–1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.
Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.
Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 303, 304; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.
Peucetii, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.
Pevensey, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.
Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.
Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.
Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.
Pfaffenbrief, The, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.
Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 511.
Pflug, Julius (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
Phædrias, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2
Phædrus (ca. 1–60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.
Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532
Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596–597.
Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltshan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.
Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.
Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.
Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 151, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.
Phalanx, Roman, **5**, 111.
Phalanx, Theban, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.
Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.
Phalces (d. ca 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.
Phanariots, see Fanariots.
Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.
Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 514.
Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463–464.
Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.
Pharaoh of the Exodus, Egyptian king, identified with Meneptah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.
Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.
Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; cooperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.
Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160–162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.
Pharnabazus (d. ca 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (391 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.
Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316–317.
Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C., becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474, conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551–552
Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304
Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103
Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.
Phasael (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164
Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.
Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.
Phayllus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Bœotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.
Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.
Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.
Phenicia, see Phœnicia.
Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.
Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.
Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.
Phidias (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.
Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.
Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.
Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.
Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.
Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41, attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.
Philadelphus, see Ptolemy II.
Philarete, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 230.
Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum, death of, **4**, 556.
Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.
Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.
Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27, wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071–1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.
Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308, crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333, attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50, acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.
Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.
Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.
Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.
Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123, attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106, financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121, **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq., military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see Philip II, of Spain

Philip II, of Portugal, see Philip III, of Spain

Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip IV, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238, **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240, **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244, **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–394, 402, 425, 485–486, **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Vervins (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258, characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.

Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see Philip V, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see Philip II, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see Sainte Aldegonde.

Philip Herod, see Herod, Philip.

Philip "the Bold" (1342–1404), duke of Burgundy 1361–1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.
Philip "the Good" (1396–1467), duke of Burgundy 1419–1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180–182; abandons English alliance, **13**, 557, war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220–221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223–224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233, seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242–243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243–244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.
Philip the Magnanimous (1501–1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509–1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Wurtemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303, liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290
Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146–148; death, **23**, 148.
Philip Andriscus, see Andriscus.
Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748–1765, **9**, 536, 537.
Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.
Philip, see Philippe.
Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 204.
Philippa (1312–1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 331; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466–467; death, **18**, 483.
Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414–415, 418; death, **18**, 419.
Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412–1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.
Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.
Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.
Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II, pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.
Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Philippeau, Pierre (1759–1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334, arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336–338.
Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622–624.
Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227–229, 235, 236, 473.
Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711–713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193–194.
Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.
Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.
Philippovitch, Joseph (1818–1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.
Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 586, taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.
Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.
Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.
Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.–34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508
Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.
Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.
Philistines (Pelesheth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10–11, 72–83, 91–92, 107, 343–344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 61, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 87, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

Phillip, *Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792*; administration, **22**, 236.
Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298
Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.
Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.
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Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1301), **13**, 333.

Puttkamer, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotim country (1888), **15**, 558

Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828–1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.

Puzur-Asshur, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.

Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.

Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308–309, 360.

Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.

Pylagoræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council, set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.

Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see Elulæus.

Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.

Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508, complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583–584, 586–587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action *against Charles I*, **19**, 622; *death and* estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19–20.

Pyramids, of Egypt; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95–97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98–101.

Pyramids, battle of the (1798), **12**, 461–465; **24**, 448.

Pyrenees, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.

Pyrrho (ca. 360–ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.

Pyrrhus (ca. 318–272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502–515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450–451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 501; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508–512, 583–584; **5**, 201–209, 215, 329, in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510, **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513, character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.

Pythagoras (ca. 582–500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18–19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597–598, 608.

Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.

Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.

Pythia, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Croesus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 462, aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242, saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also Delphic Oracle.

Pythian Games, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 161, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.

Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294–297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.

Pythoclides (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.

Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 212; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384

Pythoness, see Pythia.

Q

Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.
Qobt, see Coptos.
Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296–298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.
Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.
Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
Quadratus, Ummidius (d 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.
Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.
Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164, persecution in England, **20**, 161, 245, bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117–119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.
Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697–1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.
Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.
Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.
Que, see Cilicia.
Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.
Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219–222, surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.
Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1714); main treatment, **23**, 190–194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.
Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250
Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.
Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378–1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.
Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
Quesada, see Ximines.
Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.
Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.
Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.
Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104–106.
Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.
Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician, banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 103.
Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.
Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.
Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40–118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.
Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.), governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
Quito, Kingdom of, see Ecuador.
Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.
Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000–831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

R

Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119

Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.

Rabelais, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.

Rabiah, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.

Rabirius, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.

Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.

Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.

Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.

Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.

Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.

Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.

Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.

Radagaisus or Radagais (d. 400 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.

Radbod, see Rathod.

Radcliffe, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.

Radcliffe, Thomas, see Sussex, Earl of.

Radcot, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.

Radetzki, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.

Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custozza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 641; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.

Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.

Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.

Radu Negru, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130

Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.

Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 240

Radoslav, see Stephen III.

Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.

Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133

Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.

Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136

Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.

Rædwald (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.

Rafael, see Raphael.

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.

Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.

Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.

Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.

Raglan, Herbert of, see Somerset, Edward.

Raglan, Lord, see Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.

Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.

Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 470.

Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.

Ragusa, Duke of, see Marmont.

Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service, killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.

Railways, see Transportation.

Raimund, see Raymond.

Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.

Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.

Rajmahal Kols, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.

Rajputana, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

ians, **2**, 501; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
Rajputs or Rajpoots, see Kshattriyas.
Rákóczy, Francis (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411, **22**, 557, at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410, attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412, **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416, lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501, **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564; history of, **1**, 11.
Rama, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, **2**, 502.
Ramateya, Median king, **2**, 584.
Ramayana, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537, on Aryan migration, **2**, 492, on high position of merchants, **2**, 519, on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447, resigns, **12**, 472
Rameses, see Ramses.
Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475
Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D., succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
Ramiro III (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
Ramman, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528, identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
Ramman-nirari I, see Adad-nirari I.
Ramman-nirari II, see Adad-nirari III.
Ramnes, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750–1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790–1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier, succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, William Mitchell (1851–), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1305–ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142, relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
Ramses II (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, **1**, 144–154; legends of Sesostris the Great, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, **1**, 143–144, war with Hittites, **1**, 144–146, 150; **2**, 273, 392, treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, **1**, 148–150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170–171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201, substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153–154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
Ramses III, king of Egypt ca. 1225 B.C.; reign, **1**, 167–170, 198; wars, **1**, 167–169; Harris papyrus gives religious donations of, **1**, 170–225; Turin papyrus written in reign of, **1**, 290; sculptures, **1**, 466; re-establishes dominion in Palestine, **2**, 273
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Ramses VII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.

Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 159, 210.
Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 74.
Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753–1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300
Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620–1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149–150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.
Randolph, Peyton (1723–1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525–1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106–107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129–130; death, **21**, 130.
Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.
Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795–1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856–), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261
Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
Ranji Singh (1780–1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.
Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
Rantzau, John, Count (1492–1565), Danish general, commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.
Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526–1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717–1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.
Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.
Ranuccio II (1630–1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 498.
Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27–28.
Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63–66.
Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483–1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403–405.
Raphia or Raphiku, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 130.
Rapp, Count Jean (1772–1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 517.
Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.
Raresh or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527–1547; reign, **24**, 137.
Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.
Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.
Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135–1136; administration, **8**, 227.
Rasières, de, see Razier, de.
Raskolniks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.
Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.
Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.
Rassam, Hormuzd (1826–), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.
Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713–1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797–1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **16**, 283.
Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.
Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.
Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697–719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.
Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744–749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 456, succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

reign, **7**, 509–510; becomes monk, **7**, 510; attempt to regain throne, **7**, 515, 516
Ratcliffe, Egremont, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 339.
Ratcliffe or Radcliffe, John, 1st Baron Fitzwalter (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
Ratcliffe, Robert (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29.
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Roncaglia, village near Piacenza, Italy; diets at, **9**, 20, 46; **14**, 100.

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Ronge, Johannes (1813–1887), reformer among Catholics; suspended from church, **15**, 417; founds "Christian Catholic" church at Breslau, **15**, 417.

Ronsin, Charles Philippe (1752–1794), French Jacobin; arrest, **12**, 335; execution, **12**, 336.

Rooke, Sir George (1650–1709), English admiral; at La Hogue, **20**, 437; loses Smyrna fleet, **20**, 439, at Cadiz, **20**, 471; conveys Archduke Charles to Lisbon, **20**, 473; forces port of Vigo, **11**, 616; takes Gibraltar, **11**, 619; **20**, 471.

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Roosebeke, town in Belgium; battle of (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329.

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–), American statesman, twenty-sixth president of the United States; commands "Rough Riders" (*q.v.*) in Spanish-American War (1898), **23**, 488; elected vice-president (1900), **23**, 491; succeeds to presidency on death of President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491; opposes policy of Russia in Manchuria, **17**, 622, elected president (1904), **23**, 493, part of, in Peace of Portsmouth, **24**, 663.

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Rosen, Conrad, Count de (1628–1715), Flemish soldier in service of James II of England; at siege of Londonderry (1689), **21**, 426, 427 note.

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Rosetta Stone, a stone bearing inscription which was the first key to interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, **1**, 251–253.

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Ross, John Lesley or Leslie, Bishop of (1527–1596), Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian; supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320–322, 336; efforts for marriage between Mary and duke of Norfolk, **19**, 335.

Ross, Robert (1770–1814), British soldier; participates in attack and sack of Washington, **23**, 336; killed in attack on Baltimore, **23**, 336.

Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831–), Fenian leader; arrested, **21**, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), **21**, 449.

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Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentarian party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, **19**, 613.
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Roy, Count Antoine (1764–1847), French statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), **13**, 30.
Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), **20**, 639.
Royalists, in English history, the supporters of Charles I and Charles II during Civil War and the Commonwealth, known also as Cavaliers; main treatment, **20**, 1–221.
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Rudolf, king of France 923–936, and Burgundy 912–936; expedition into Italy, **16**, 537; extends Burgundian dominions, **7**, 593; **13**, 350; **16**, 537; becomes king of France, **11**, 16; drives Héribert into Germany, **11**, 16, 17; wars with Normans, **9**, 66, 67; **11**, 16; death, **11**, 17.

Rudolf (d 1080), duke of Swabia; revolts against emperor, **8**, 600, **16**, 538; elected German king in opposition to Henry IV, **7**, 653; **8**, 600; **16**, 539; acknowledged by Gregory VII, **8**, 601; slain at Merseburg, **7**, 653; **8**, 601; **16**, 539.

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Rudolf II (d. 1249), count of Habsburg, conflicts with Swiss, **16**, 548, 549.

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Rudolf (d 1889), Austrian archduke, son of Emperor Francis Joseph I; mysterious death of, **15**, 533.

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Rudra Sena (ca. 187 A.D), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498

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Ruffo, Fabrizio (1744–1827), Italian cardinal and politician; captures Naples, **9**, 561–563.

Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.

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Rufus, Marcus Cælius, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.

Rufus, Fenius (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.

Rufus, Marcus Minucius (d. 216 B C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.

Rufus, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul, offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.

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Rullion Green, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.

Rumania or Roumania, kingdom of southeastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136, tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138, under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142, successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144, under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152, social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.

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Runi, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.

Runnymede, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.

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Rupert or Ruprecht (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.

Rupert (1619–1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with

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Rupert, Saint (seventh century); establishes diocese of Salzburg, **8**, 532.
Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
Rupilius, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 324–325; secures legislation for Sicily, **5**, 326.
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Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95–96; death, **17**, 96.
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Rush, Richard (1780–1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, **21**, 525.
Russell, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832–1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, **21**, 649.
Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653–1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, **20**, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 460.
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Ruthyn, Edmund Grey de, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthen, 1st Earl of Kent (1420?-1489); deserts Lancastrian army, **18**, 575

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Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius (fifth century A.D.), Roman poet, **2**, 202.

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Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607-1676), Dutch admiral, in wars with England, **11**, 575; **13**, 618, 624-630, 637; **20**, 127, 276; defeats Swedes at Odense, **16**, 340; conquers Barbary corsairs, **24**, 483; war with French in Mediterranean, **9**, 491; **11**, 585; **13**, 638, death and characterisation, **13**, 638-640.

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Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton (1803-1882), Canadian educator and reformer; in electoral reform movement in Upper Canada, **22**, 335.

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Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650–1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1690), **23**, 189.
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Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre Introuvable*," **13**, 19.
Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300–301.
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Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455
Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy, founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.
Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
Salicetti or Salicetti, Christophe (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 304, texts, **11**, 653.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.
Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.
Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.
Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman, committed to tower, **20**, 284.
Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.
Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.
Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.
Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.
Salle, La, see La Salle.
Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 301.
Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.
Sallust, prætorian prefect of Julian (ca 360 A.D.), counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.
Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.
Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.
Salome, see Alexandra.
Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.
Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.
Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.
Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.
Salvia or Salvius, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383
Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.
Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.
Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.
Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.
Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.
Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.
Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217–218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.
Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134, becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140, middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41–44 A.D.), **6**, 30.
Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114–115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301, restored by Herod, **2**, 166.
Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.
Samarkand or Samarcand, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.
Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.
Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164, favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.
Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramean prince; death, **1**, 430.
Sammuramat, see Semiramis.
Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.
Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178–180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203–208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412–428; in second civil war, **5**, 434–438; see also Samnite Wars.

Samnite Wars: first (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; second (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; third (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.
Samoan Islands, group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.
Samogitians, Slav tribe in Lithuania, origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.
Samos, war with Athens, **3**, 138
Samoset, Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.
Sampson, William Thomas (1840–1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488–489.
Samshi, see Shamshi.
Samson, Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343
Samudra Gupta, Hindu king, inscription, **2**, 499
Samuel, Stephen, king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.
Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
Samurai, Japanese military caste, treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302
Sancerre, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.
Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
Sancho I, king of Aragon, see Sancho IV, king of Navarre.
Sancho I, king of Castile 1026–1035, see Sancho II of Navarre.
Sancho II, king of Castile 1065–1072; reign, **10**, 55.
Sancho (IV) "the Great" or "the Brave," king of Castile 1284–1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69, war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.
Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
Sancho I, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44
Sancho (II or III) "the Great," king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463, assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47, conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.
Sancho III, king of Navarre 1051–1076, becomes king, **10**, 48, death, **10**, 51
Sancho IV, king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.
Sancho I (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
Sancho (II) "Capello," king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.
Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon, Phœnician writer, of doubtful authenticity, works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A. (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900, administration, **23**, 603.
Sancroft, William (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395, prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.
Sancus, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.
Sand, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.
Sandasharme, king of Cilicia; submits to Asshurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427
Sandels, Count, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.
Sandi, Don Alvaro de, Spanish soldier; defeated by Pah (1560), **24**, 355.
Sandomir, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1130), **24**, 27.
Sandonides (Heraclids), Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429
Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525–526.
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Sanduarri (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.
Sandwich, Earls of, see Montague.
Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.
Sanetomo (d 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.
San Francisco, destroyed, **23**, 493.
Sangara, king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.
Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 510–511.
Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
San Jacinto, Texas; battle of (1836), **23**, 366.
Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitans (1141), **24**, 272.
San Juan, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.
San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.
Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzer-

land; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591–592.
Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.
Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.
San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579
San Martin, José de (1778–1850), Spanish-American soldier, in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585–586, 610.
San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44
San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.
San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.
San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.
Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247–249.
San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795–1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853–1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626–627.
Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Teneriffe; Nelson attacks, **10**, 318.
Santa Cruz, Andres (1794–1865), South American soldier and statesman, in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.
Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.
Santals, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.
Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.
Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.
Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792–1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, **23**, 590.
Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 428; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.
Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, **7**, 79, 80; description of former splendours, **7**, 80, 81.
Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752–1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253–254; directs attack on Tuileries, **12**, 260; opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.
Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile, foundation of (1541), **23**, 552
Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), **23**, 489.
Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.
Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), **22**, 448.
Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, **23**, 618.
Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422, offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.
Sapieha Rozynckii, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.
Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.
Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240–ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417–418; **8**, 78–79.
Sapor II, king of Persia 310–ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467–468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479–481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499–508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511–514.
Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384–389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.
Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186
Saracco, Guiseppe (1821–), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.
Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146–149, 156–159; in Phœnicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151–155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160–162; in North Africa, **2**, 325–328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493–494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; *decline of power in Spain*, **8**, 233 *seq.*, 463–465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179–182; (under Constans), **7**, 184–186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187–189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190–194, (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211–212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231–232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241–242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187–188;

(717–718 A.D.), **7**, 202–205; pillage Corsica and Sardinia, **7**, 558; capture Crete and Sicily, **7**, 222 note, 227 note; Nicephorus attempts to recapture Sicily, **7**, 232, pillage coasts of Italy, **7**, 576, 583; defeated by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 72; transplanted from Sicily to Nocera by Frederick II, **9**, 83, 182, colonies of, at Lucera and Nocera exterminated by French (thirteenth century), **9**, 109; influence on Italian literature and customs, **9**, 182, 183, 185; wars with crusaders, **2**, 304–306; **8**, 314–465, slave trade of, in middle ages, **9**, 320, see also Arabia, Arabs, Crusades.

Saracus, see Sin-shar-ishkum.

Saragossa or Zaragoza, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.

Saragossa, Duke of, see Palafox y Melzi.

Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264–265.

Sarbaraza, see Shahr Barz.

Sardanapalus, title given to Elagabalus, *q. v.*

Sardanapalus, see Asshurbanapal.

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9** 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 231; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.) **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 480, 531.

Sardis or Sardes, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246, captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434–437.

Sarduris I (Siduri), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.

Sarduris II, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392–393; **2**, 388–389.

Sarduris III, king of Armenia (ca. 614 B.C.); sends ambassador to Asshurbanapal, **1**, 430.

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360–362, legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361–362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.

Sargon II, king of Assyria 722–705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397–403, conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398–399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400–402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542–543.

Sasbach, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.

Sarmatians or Sauromatæ, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462, conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463–464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (1811–1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.

Sarpedon, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.

Sarpedon, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194–195.

Sarsfield, Patrick (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders Limerick, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.

Sarus (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of Honorius; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 559, death, **6**, 569.

Sarvathasiddha or Siddartha, Indian prince known later as Buddha; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also Buddha.

Saskatchewan, made a province, **22**, 346.

Sassacus, American Indian chief of Pequot tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.

Sassanids or Sassanians, dynasty of Persian kings (226–641 A.D.); empire of, begun by Ardashir I, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.

Satire Ménippée (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.

Satrianum, see Asculum.

Satsuma, province in the island of Kiusu, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.

Saturn, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.

Saturnalia, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.

Saturninus, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany 4–6 A.D.; receives appointment from Augustus, **6**, 63; under Tiberius, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402, obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403, conspiracy of, **5**, 404.
Saturnus II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.
Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.
Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland, battle of (1488), **21**, 197.
Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.
Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.
Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807–1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.
Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.
Saulx-Javannes, see Javannes.
Saumarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.
Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.
Saurau, Franz, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.
Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.
Sauromatæ or Sauromatians, see Sarmatians.
Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.
Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Servian national church, **24**, 190.
Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.
Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.
Savaron, Jean (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.
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Scylax, Greek admiral; voyage of discovery down the Indus (ca. 512 B.C.), **2**, 609.
Scyllis, Greek sculptor, **3**, 127.
Scytha or Scythes, mythical ancestor of Scythians; legends of, **2**, 405–444.
Scythians (Manda), in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia; main treatment, **2**, 400–411, 438–444; definition of *name*, **2**, *400; called Scoloti*, **2**, *401, 410*, 582; confused with Mada or Medes, **1**, 423, 443; **2**, 559, 567, 573 note, 586; influence in Asia Minor, **2**, 400–401; drive out Cimmerians, **2**, 410, 430, 576; invade Media, **3**, 292; territory invaded by Darius, **2**, 439, 441, 610–611; **3**, 264, 292; war with Cyrus, **2**, 439; war with Cyaxares, **1**, 411; **2**, 576, 582; share in overthrowing Assyrian Empire, **1**, 438, 443; **2**, 567, 585–586; wars with Egyptians, **1**, 183; **2**, 430; wars with Philip and Alexander the Great, **4**, 230, 348; descendants found Parthian empire, **2**, 439, **8**, 47–48; invade Parthia under Arsaces VI, **8**, 51; restore Phraates III to throne of Parthia, **8**, 53; ravage Parthia under Phraates II (ca. 128 B.C.), **8**, 61–62, aid Phraates IV of Parthia against Tiridates, **8**, 69; in India, **2**, 497, 501, 504, 506, subdued by Attila, **7**, 49–51; customs, **1**, 467; **2**, 403–410, 437, 438, **7**, 50
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Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.
Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772–1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.
Sebastians, The, imposters claiming throne of Portugal after disappearance of King Sebastian (1578), **10**, 503 seq.
Sebastopol or Sevastopol, seaport in Taurida, Russia; siege of in Crimean War (1854–1855), **17**, 571–585; **21**, 616.
Sebastopolis, seaport of Cilicia; battle of (692 A.D.), **7**, 190.
Sebekhotep I, king of Egypt (ca. 2250 B.C.); founds XIIIth dynasty, **1**, 117.
Sebekhotep V or Kha-nefer-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 2200 B.C.); **1**, 118.
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Séchelles, Jean-Moreau de (1690–1760), French controller-general of finances, **12**, 89.
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Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673–(1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.
Secular Games, Roman games, so called from *saeculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98–101.
Sedan, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157–160; **15**, 526.
Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845—), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893–1901; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262–263; death, **21**, 672.
Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 305.
Sedgwick, John (1813–1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446–447; death, **23**, 447.
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Sedulius, Cœlius (fifth century A.D.), a Roman Christian poet, **21**, 337.
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Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238–1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 381.
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Sebathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.
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Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.
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Sejanus, Ælius (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, **6**, 133; character, **6**, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, **6**, 144–148; fall, **6**, 151–154.
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Sékigahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.
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Selden, John (1584–1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, **19**, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, **19**, 559.
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Seleucids or Seleucidæ, royal dynasty in Syria 312–ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552–561; Jews under, **2**, 25–26, 135–146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.
Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca 358–280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552–555, chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279, marriage, **4**, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonus, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564–565; conquers Babylonia (312 B. C.), **4**, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, **2**, 501; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonus at Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 449–450, 498, 503; **2**, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **2**, 302; alliance with Demetrius, **4**, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, **4**, 454, 500, 504–505; builds Antioch, **4**, 554; fortifies Seleucia, **1**, 480, war with Lysimachus, **4**, 555; extent of empire, **4**, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554–555, murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 456, 506.
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Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187–176 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138–139; **4**, 559.
Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96–ca. 95 B.C.; reign, **4**, 561.
Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, **20**, 27.
Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), sultan of Turkey 1512–1520; reign, **24**, 338–339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 441–446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.
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Selim at-Toumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghrul Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

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Selman (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.

Selmer, Christian August (1816–1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880–1883, **16**, 483–484.

Semblançay, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445–1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.

Semempses, see **Sem-en-Ptah**.

Semendria, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 505; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 390; siege (1789), **17**, 408.

Sem-en-Ptah, or Semempses, or Men-sa-Nefer, king of Egypt ca. 4186–ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.

Seminara, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.

Seminary Ridge, battle of; see **Gettysburg**.

Seminole, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars**.

Seminole Wars, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835–1842), **23**, 361.

Semiramis or Sammuramat, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318–319, 367, 580–593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.

Semites, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347–348, 358–359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 316; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314, **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342–343; inscriptions, 357, 504, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393–396.

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Semomyslaw, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.

Semnones, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.

Semonville, Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.

Semowit, king of Poland 860–892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7–8.

Sempach, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576–577.

Sempach Letter, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.

Sempronia (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.

Sempronian Laws, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.

Sempronius (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249–250.

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Seneca, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B.C.–65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194–196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.

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Senecas, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.

Senecio, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Seneffe, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.

Senegal, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.

Sengun, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.

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Senlac, battle of; see **Hastings**.

Senlis, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.

Sennacherib (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705–681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115–116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403–416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.

Senones, Gallic tribe; enter Italy (390 B.C.), **5**, 156; wars with Rome, **5**, 200, 236, 526; in league with Arminius, **6**, 76.

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Sentinum, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196–197.

Senussis, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.

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Septennial Act (1716), act prolonging to seven years the possible duration of English parliament, **20**, 512–514.
Sequani, Gallic tribe; in wars with Caesar, **5**, 514, 515.
Sequeira, Diogo Lopes de, Portuguese navigator, discovers Malacca and Sumatra (1509), **10**, 480.
Serapis, Egyptian divinity, worship of, 1, 63, 653; temple of, at Babylon, **5**, 653; Vespasian's attitude towards, **6**, 232.
Serban Cantacuzenus, prince of Wallachia 1679–1688; achievements and death, **24**, 143.
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Sergius (ca. 500 A.D.), Byzantine courtier; appointed governor of Pentapolis, **7**, 126, defeat, **7**, 127.
Seringapatam or Srirangapatam, town in Mysore, India; siege of (1792), **22**, 111–112; captured by English (1799), **22**, 114–115.
Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco (1810–1885), duke de la Torre, Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionists, **10**, 401; becomes president of provisional ministry (1868), **10**, 402; becomes regent (1869), **10**, 407, second ministry (1872), **10**, 409; establishes military dictatorship (1874), **10**, 415; relations with Europe, **10**, 416.
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Servile Wars, three wars waged by Rome against insurgent slaves; 1. (134–132 B.C.), **5**, 322–326; 2. (102–101 B.C.), **5**, 399–400; 3 (73–71 B.C., also called War of the Gladiators), **5**, 460–461.
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Servilius Geminus, Cnæus, Roman consul 217 B.C.; campaigns against Hannibal, **5**, 250–252.
Servilius Vatia, Publius Isauricus (d. 44 B.C.), Roman pro-consul; conquers Isauria, **2**, 387; **7**, 197.
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Set-amen, Egyptian princess; worshipped with Theban Triad, **1**, 130.
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Sethos, in legend, name given to Egyptian king, corresponding to Tirhaqa, **1**, 177; **2**, 116.
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Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem; at Arab conquest (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
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Sorianus, Borea, see Borea Sorianus.
Sorbon, Robert de, see Robert de Sorbon.
Sorbonne, The, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67, reorganized under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

Sorcery, see Witchcraft.
Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1409–1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.
Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766–ca. 3737, **1**, 100.
Sos, see Sotitates.
Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.
Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.
Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.
Sosistratus or Sosistratos (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.
Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.
Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.
Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.
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Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*
Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., **8**, 503.
Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689, of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.
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Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.
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Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1769–1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands division of army for invasion of England, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552, at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557; **17**, 452; at battle of Heilsberg, **17**, 451, at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; defeats General Belvedere in Spain, **10**, 342; at battle of Reynosa, **10**, 342; takes Corunna and Ferrol, **10**, 349; appointed governor of Portugal, **10**, 349; takes Oporto, **10**, 349, 540; evacuates Oporto, **10**, 350, 540; at battle of Albuera, **10**, 357; **12**, 582; attempts to relieve siege of Pamplona, **10**, 369; retreats before Wellington, **10**, 371.
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South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.
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Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573–1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, **19**, 425; arrest and trial, **19**, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, **22**, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, **22**, 586; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, **22**, 586, character, **22**, 586.
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Southwold, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.

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Spa Fields Riot, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501–502.

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Spalato or Spalatro, seaport town in Dalmatia; Venetians form colony at (sixteenth century), **9**, 323.

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Spanish Inquisition, see **Inquisition**.

Spanish Mark, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.

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Spartacus (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, **5**, 460–461.
Speedwell, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625–626.
Speicher, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
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Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.
Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.
Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.
Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.
Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.
Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508, in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.
Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.
Trémouille, see La Trémoille.
Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.
Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.
Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.
Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.
Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman, **16**, 471.
Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.
Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.
Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.
Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.
Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.
Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.
Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.
Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.
Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.
Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

Triballi or Triballians, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.
Tribigild or Tribigildus, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35–37.
Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.
Tribonian or Tribonianus (ca. 475–545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132–133
Tribunes of the Plebs or Tribuni plebis, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126–129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139–140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380.
Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50–52
Tricoupis, see Trikoupis.
Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245, passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512–514.
Trier, see Treves.
Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.
Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.
Trikoupis or Tricoupis, Charilaos (1832–1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236–237.
Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.
Trincomalee or Trincomali, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.
Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.
Trinkitat, battle of; see Tokar.
Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545–1737), **24**, 519.
Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.
Triocassæ, see Troyes.
Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569, **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.
Triple Alliance, War of the, or Paraguayan War (1865–1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660–661.
Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.
Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 240; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also Tripolitan War.
Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 207; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.
Tripolis, Tripoli, or Tarabulus, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453
Tripolitan War (1801–1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318–319.
Tristan l'Hermite or Tristan l'Ermite (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.
Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.
Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.
Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1763), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501–504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.
Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441–1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618–619.
Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178–179.
Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76–82.
Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see Troy.
Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
Trollop or Trollope, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.
Tromp, Cornelis or Cornelius (1629–1691),

Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral, in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
Trons, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
Troppau, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588
Troubadours, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100-ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
Troy, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.
Troyes, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 556.
Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179, **18**, 540.
Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 614; (1085), **16**, 580–582.
Trilckli-Bund, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662
Trussel, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 412–413; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445
Truvor (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
Tryggvason, Olaf, see Olaf Tryggvason.
Tryggve (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.
Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262
Tryphon (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 350; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
Tshernigov, see Tchernigov.
Tsing, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
Tso, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
Tsongkapa, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 500; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
Tsountas, Chrestos, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
Tsu Tsi (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
Tsung-ching (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
Tuaregs, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
Tuatha De Danaan, see De Danaan, Tuatha.
Tuathal (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
Tubaal, see Ithobaal.
Tubal or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
Tubantes, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
Tubero, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
Tudela, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
Tuditanus, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
Tudor, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.
Tudor, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
Tudor, Owen (d 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
Tu-Duc (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
Tufa (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B C), **5**, 393.
Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.
Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.
Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.
Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillese (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 280; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
Tuisko, see Woden.
Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.
Tuktamnu, see Lygdamis.
Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I.
Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B C., **1**, 375, 376.
Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.
Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380
Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231–232.
Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Kerats, **24**, 284–285.
Tulga, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.
Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.
Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.
Tullia (78–45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.
Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82–83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.
Tullia (d. ca. 531 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Arunx Tarquinius, **5**, 82.
Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.
Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147–148.
Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.
Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488
Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.
Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444–445 seq.
Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 260.
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Turks, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119–121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259–260; life and customs, **24**, 260–261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144–145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268–269, religion, **24**, 262–263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270–271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280–284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287–288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319, 324, 327, 329, 339–358; see also Seljuks and Turkey.

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Tuscan League, union of Italian cities for protection against German emperors; Florence gains leadership in (twelfth century), **9**, 38.

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Tyrsenus, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.
Tzachas, emir of Smyrna; assumes title of emperor (1092); murdered, **7**, 262.
Tzaconians, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.
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Uhada, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, **8**, 236, 237.
Uhlefeld or Ulefeld, Korfitz or Cornifex, Count (d. 1664), Danish courtier; aspires to Danish throne, **16**, 361.
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Ulf Jarl (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, **16**, 47; saves Canute's life, **16**, 49; death of, **16**, 49.
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Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.
Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), **23**, 333.
Vansittart, Henry (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), **22**, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, **22**, 68.
Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633–1637, **23**, 8.
Varahamihira (ca. 510–560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, **2**, 502.
Varahran and Varanes, see Bahram.
Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
Vardanes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI.
Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
Varennes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 71–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
Varay, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
Varro, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, **6**, 144.
Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, **6**, 100.
Varronian, Count (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, **6**, 510.
Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
Vartan (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
Varuna, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 530, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 130; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
Vasa, place in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
Vasa, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I, as senator, **16**, 223.
Vasa, Gustavus Ericsson, see Gustavus I.
Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
Vascones, see Gascons.
Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 150–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
Vasili III (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 181–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 181, 192.
Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia, reign, **24**, 142–143.
Vasiltchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1817), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502–1511), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.
Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.
Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.
Vatatzes, see Joannes III.
Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier, campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.
Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.
Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.
Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.
Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502–503; chosen pretor, **5**, 508, made consul, **5**, 648.
Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.
Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539–540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxemburg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599–600.
Vaubernier, Jeanne, see Barry.
Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.
Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 316.
Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.
Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475–1476), **16**, 597–603; conquered by Bern (1530), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.
Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.
Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.
Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.
Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491–492, authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508–510; religion of, **2**, 529–533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.
Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.
Vedas, see Veda.
Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.
Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.
Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.
Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483–425 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 152–153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143–144.
Veientines, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*
Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830—), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876–1883), **23**, 615.
Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.
Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539–1617), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.
Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.
Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.
Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.
Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.
Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.
Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.
Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.
Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.
Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.
Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*
Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.
Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.
Venetia, see Venice.
Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583–584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598–600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24–27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), **7**, 260–262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27–28; city built (800), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274–275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713–1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexander III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58–59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 91; at war with Genoa (1293–1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350–1355); **9**, 266–267; (1372–1380), **9**, 267–268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289–1457), **9**, 269–302; government, **9**, 269–272, 297–300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275–293; at war with Turks (1463–1479), **9**, 294–296; **24**, 331; (1499–1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645–1699), **9**, 518–523; **24**, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1501), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445, troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473–476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511–518, in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 560; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614–615; slave trade, **9**, 319–323; commerce, **9**, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 590, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397–399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526–527, captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–576; **11**, 813.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540–1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **10**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535–536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313–1361), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443–1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 621.

Vere, Robert de, see De Vere

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685–1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist, death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623

Verevkine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717–1787), French diplomat, made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142, succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.
Vergil, see Virgil.
Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174
Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251, a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.
Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basiliscus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.
Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere, campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.
Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288, conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.
Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188, **18**, 547.
Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Balzac d'Entragues (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.
Vernier, Théodore (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.
Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.
Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.
Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.
Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **6**, 553.
Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.
Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442
Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.
Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service, explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464
Verres, Caius (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436, extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.
Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.
Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.
Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.
Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Alliance of.
Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507
Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.
Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.
Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*
Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.
Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.
Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.
Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*
Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244, Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.
Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers.
Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

(1451–1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466, authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
Vesta, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
Vesterås, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277–281, 284.
Vesterås, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås," **16**, 282.
Vestergötlanders or Westergötlanders, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
Vestinians, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
Vestinus Atticus, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
Vestinus, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69–79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
Vesuvius, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253–254
Veterani, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
Vettius, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
Veturia, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
Veturius, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
Veurne, battle of; see Furnes.
Vexin, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
Vézelay, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 308.
Viasemski, Prince Alexander A. (1727–1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083–1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
Viazemski, Prince Peter A. (1792–1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
Viazma, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
Vibidia, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
Vibius Virrius, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
Viborg or Wiborg Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius, see Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso.
Vicentia or Vicenza, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
Vicenza, Duke of, see Caulaincourt.
Vicksburg, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440–441.
Vico, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215, Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
Victor I, bishop of Rome ca. 187–200 A.D., **8**, 503.
Victor II (Gebhard), pope 1055–1057?), **8**, 508.
Victor III (Desiderius), pope 1086–1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 320 seq.
Victor IV (Gregorio Conti), antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
Victor IV (Octavian), rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
Victor, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
Victor, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno (1766–1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1812), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594–596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821–1823, **13**, 28.
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West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577-578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
West India Company, Dutch, see Dutch West India Company.
West Indies, group of islands between North

and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431–446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446–447, first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527–528.
West Kappel, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172
Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643–1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
Weston, Thomas (1575–ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807, ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583–589; **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **16**, 320, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 381; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
West Virginia, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770–1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
Wettin, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1116), **21**, 390.
Weyler, Valeriano (1836–), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 505.
Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
Wharncliffe, Lord, see Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.
Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640–1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484
Wheeler, Joseph (1836–), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
Wheeler, William Almon (1810–1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
Wheelwright, John (1592–1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300, persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300–303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482–483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550–553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562–563, ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828–1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369, elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377–378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government, first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
White, John (fl. 1585–1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
White, John (1575–1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 630; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
White, Sir George Stuart (1835–), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
White, Sir Thomas (1492–1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
White, Thomas (1630–1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.
White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.
White City, see Belgrade.
Whitefield, George (1714–1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**, 62; urges Louisburg expedition, **23**, 197.
White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (620 A.D.), **8**, 95.
White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.
White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586, opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.
White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.
White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12–14.
Whitgift, John (1530–1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.
Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.
Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529–530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.
Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.
Wiborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.
Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1600), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.
Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca 470 A.D.; at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380, invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.
Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.
Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.
Wigfall, Louis T. (1816–1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.
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Wilberforce, William (1759–1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569
Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.
Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35, death, **19**, 36.
Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.
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Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880–), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.
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Wilkes, John (1727–1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.
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land, **18**, 219; **21**, 33; repulsed by Welsh, **18**, 220; quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 224, 225; death, **11**, 30, **18**, 225–226; feudalism in England under, **18**, 223; character, **18**, 227.

William III (1650–1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689–1702; main *treatment*, **20**, *405–469; birth of*, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434, saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599, *visits England*, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407, at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413–415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310–316; in Ireland, **20**, 424–429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434–436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 430, *453; attitude toward Marlborough*, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444–446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 400; at battle of *Mons*, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; *defeated at* Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 181; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645 648, **20**, 462–469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465–469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 465, 449, 458, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.

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William of Holland (1227–1256), king of Germany; elected emperor (1235), **13**, 293; **14**, 117; disgraces imperial dignity, **14**, 126, 127; at war with Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 294, *grants municipal* privileges, **13**, 294; killed, **13**, 294; **14**, 127.

William I (1797–1888), king of Prussia 1861–*1888, emperor of Germany 1871–1888*; main treatment, **15**, 481–542; unpopularity of, in revolution of 1848, **15**, 436, exile of, in England, **15**, 436, 437; commander-in-chief in Baden, **15**, 438; becomes regent (1858), **15**, 469, 474; succeeds to Prussian crown (1861), **15**, 481; Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, **15**, 484, 485; declares German Confederation dissolved, **15**, 487; assumes chief command in Austro-Prussian war, **15**, 488; *at battle of Sadowa*, **15**, 489, 490, heads triumphal procession through Berlin, **15**, 494; president of North *German Confederation*, **15**, 498; *rejects* French claims to German territory, **15**, 499; grants universal suffrage, **15**, 500; reorganises army, **15**, 501; Luxemburg question, **12**, 143, 144; **15**, 502; meets Alexander II at Ems, **15**, 514; at first German customs parliament, **15**, 508, 514; Hohenzollern candidature to Spanish throne, **15**, 514–516; triumphal progress from Ems to Berlin; **15**, 520; at Gravelotte, **12**, 155, 156; at Sedan, **12**, 161; letters of, from Sedan, to Queen Augusta, **15**, 525–527; meets Napoleon III after Sedan, **12**, 161; proclaimed German *Emperor at Versailles (1871)*, **15**, 527; arbitrates Northwestern Boundary dispute between U. S. and Canada, **23**, 471; attempted assassination of, **15**, 536; *death*, **15**, *540; character*, **15**, *533*; veneration of people for, **15**, 533.

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William I (1772–1843), king of the Netherlands 1815–1840; in campaign against France (1793–1795), **12**, 364, 378; becomes prince of Orange (1806), **14**, 26, triumphal entry into Amsterdam, **14**, 27; becomes sovereign of the Netherlands, **14**, 28; Belgium added to kingdom of, **14**, 28, 29; *inauguration as king at* Brussels (1815), **14**, 31; opposes Belgian independence, **14**, 51–53; forced to accede to Belgian independence, **14**, 55; unpopularity, **14**, 59; abdication and death, **14**, 59.

William II (1792–1849), king of the Netherlands 1840–1849; serves (as Prince of Orange), in the Peninsula, **14**, 59; *at* Quatre Bras, **14**, 29; valorous conduct at Waterloo, **14**, 30, 31; sent on mission to

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William (I) "the Bad," king of Sicily 1151–1166; reign, **9**, 81; influence of Arabs at court of, **9**, 182.
William (II) "the Good," king of Sicily 1166–1189; reign, **9**, 81–83; death, **14**, 111.
William III, king of Sicily 1193–1195, reign and subsequent captivity, **14**, 111.
William I (1781–1864), king of Würtemberg 1816–1864; accession, **15**, 367; negotiates to make Würtemberg a constitutional state, **15**, 368; liberal ideas, **15**, 382; takes part of Greeks in insurrection of 1821, **15**, 384.
William, Prince, of England (d. 1120), only son of Henry I; marriage, **18**, 230; drowned in the *White Ship*, **18**, 237–238.
William (I) "the Silent" (1533–1584), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; main treatment, **13**, 384–505; ancestry and education, **13**, 381; Emperor Charles V honours, **13**, 381, 384, 385; heads embassy effecting Charles V's abdication of Germany, **14**, 315; in council of the regent Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; aids in the overthrow of Granvella, **10**, 241; **13**, 388–391; the League of the Gueux and **13**, 397–400, declines to head Calvinists, **13**, 409 and note; retires to Germany, **13**, 411; refuses to appear before "Council of Blood," **13**, 420; openly heads rebellion, **13**, 421; balked by Alva, **13**, 425; furnishes letters of marque to "Sea Gueux," **13**, 428, summons states general to meet at Dort, **13**, 431, effect of Massacre of St. Bartholomew on second campaign, **13**, 434, 435; attempts to relieve Haarlem, **13**, 438; siege of Leyden and, **13**, 447–452; given sovereign power by states general (1574), **10**, 242; **13**, 452, 453; Don John of Austria and, **13**, 465; the pacification of Ghent and, **13**, 462–467; appointed ruward of Brabant (1577), **13**, 467; the Union of Utrecht and (1579), **10**, 243; **13**, 472–475; stadholder of Flanders (1579), **13**, 479; Philip II sets price on head of (1580), **13**, 483, "apology" of, **13**, 483–485; sovereign of the United Provinces (1581), **13**, 487; attempts on life of, **13**, 491–493; 498, 499; assassinated, **10**, 243; **13**, 499–501; religious opinions of, **13**, 386; person and character, **13**, 385, 403 note, 484, 497; marriages and family of, **13**, 434 note, 454, 498, 501; Motley's estimate of, **13**, 501–505.
William II, prince of Orange (1626–1650), stadholder of the United Provinces; marries Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, **13**, 581; **20**, 123; arrests Cornelis de Witt, **13**, 611; foiled in attempt on Amsterdam, **13**, 612; attitude toward England during revolution, **20**, 123; death, **13**, 612; character, **13**, 611.
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William (IV) Charles Henry Friso (1711–1751), prince of Orange-Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; made stadholder of Gelderland, **13**, 653, 654; marries Princess Anne of England, **14**, 2; settlement of claim to principality of Orange, **14**, 2; proclaimed stadholder of all seven provinces (1747), **14**, 3; stadholderate under, **14**, 5; death, **14**, 6; character, **14**, 6 note.
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William IX (d. 1137), earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; father of Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II, **18**, 258; renowned as a troubadour, **18**, 258 note; gives his daughter Eleanor in marriage to Louis VII of France, **11**, 33.
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William (VI) "of Oosterhaut," count of

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William "the Carpenter," viscount of Melun; at siege of Antioch (1098), **8**, 318, 318 note.
William, Count of Nassau (d. 1559), father of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
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William, Bishop of Tyre 1127–1195, historian of kingdom of Jerusalem; at Council of Lateran, **8**, 371; aids cause of crusaders, **14**, 107.
William I (d. 1075), bishop of Utrecht; invades Holland, **13**, 288; death, **13**, 289.
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William Frederick, count of Nassau, stadholder of Friesland; becomes stadholder of Friesland (1640), **14**, 581; failed in attack on Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 612.
William Longsword or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930–943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432–433, 435; death, **8**, 442
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Ximenes or Jimenes, Francisco (1436–1517), Spanish cardinal; relations with Moors, **10**, 161; sends expedition against Africa, **8**, 250; appointed regent of Castile, **10**, 193; regency in Spain, **10**, 196–197; reforms under, in Spain, **10**, 197; inquisition under, **10**, 197; death, **10**, 198; character, **10**, 198–199; as founder of University of Alcalá, **10**, 200; Bible or Complutensian Polyglot of, **10**, 201; compared with Richelieu, **10**, 201.
Ximines de Quesada, Gonsalo (1498–ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, **23**, 562.
Ximo, Japanese island; Portuguese visit (sixteenth century), **24**, 591.
Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 253.
Xorus, a reputed founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.
Xystus I and II, Saint, see Sextus I and II.
"X. Y. Z. Affair," name applied to attempt of French agents disguised as "X," "Y" and "Z," to bribe American embassy (Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry) sent to France in 1797, **23**, 313.

Y

Yahveh or Jehovah, the god of Israel; worship of, adopted from Kenites, **2**, 6, 14, 20; Baal supersedes in northern Israel, **2**, 15; sacrilege of Antiochus Epiphanes towards, **2**, 151; form of worship of, **2**, 205–208; worship of, by Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.

Yahya (d. 1025), successor of Muhammed II in Spain; death, **8**, 238.

Yahya al-Kadi (eleventh century), king of Toledo; reign, **8**, 240

Yahya ben Gania (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 50

Yahya ben Salma (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain, deposed, **8**, 108.

Yakin, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 383.

Yakinlu (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.

Yakub (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.

Yakub, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.

Yakub ben Yusuf (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246–247; victorious at Alarcon, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.

Yakub Khan (1849–), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.

Ya' lu, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), **1**, 423.

Yalu, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658

Yamagi, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840–), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.

Yamama, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.

Yaman, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.

Yamassees or Tamasi, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 104.

Yan, Babylonian divinity, **1**, 316.

Yandabu, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, **22**, 135.

Yangtse Pass, battle of (1904), **17**, 624.

Yaou, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542.

Yaqebar, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.

Yarmuk, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156–157.

Yaroslav, see Iaroslav.

Yatburu, Aramean tribe; conquest by Assyria (711–709 B.C.), **1**, 400–401.

Yaua, see Jehu.

Ya-ubidi or Il-ubidi (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.

Yauta-ben-Bit-Dadda, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.

Yauta-ben-Hazael, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), **1**, 436, **8**, 103.

Yazid I, caliph 680–684 A.D., son of Moawiyah; leads forces against Constantinople, **8**, 175; proclaimed caliph, **8**, 176; subjects in rebellion, **8**, 177; death, **8**, 178.

Yazid II, caliph 720–724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.

Yazid III, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, **8**, 188.

Yazid ben Muhallab (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.

Yeamans, Sir John (ca. 1605–ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.

Yeardley, George (ca. 1580–1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582, re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.

Yedo or Yeddo, see Tokio.

Yehudah (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, **2**, 200–201.

Yellow Ford or Beltanaboy, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.

Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566–1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.

Ye-lu, see Kara-Khitai.

Ye-lu-ta-shi, Turkish emperor of China 1004–1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.

Ye-lu-tchutsai (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.

Yemen, district of southwestern Arabia; ancient gold mines in, **2**, 330; early history, **8**, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), **7**, 143; **8**, 89.

Yesugui Bahatur (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.

Yezdegerd or Yesdigerd I, king of Persia ca. 399–420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83.

Yezdegerd II, king of Persia ca. 438–457 A.D.; reign, **8**, 84.

Yezdegerd III, king of Persia ca. 632–651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96–98, 152–154; death, **8**, 155.

Ying-Kau, place in Manchuria; Marshal

Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658
Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, **16**, 21, 34.
Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.
Yolande (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.
Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.
Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
Yoriyé, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.
Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.
York, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.
York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461–1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.
York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341–1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.
York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.
York, Edward, Duke of; see Edward IV.
York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362–363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.
York, James, Duke of, see James II.
York, Margaret of, see Margaret of York.
York, Richard, 3rd Duke of (1411–1460), English statesman, head of the house of York; successes in Normandy, **18**, 557; regent of France, **18**, 557, **21**, 391; lieutenant of Ireland, **18**, 566, 569; **21**, 391; proposed as heir to throne, **18**, 570; takes up arms against Henry VI, **18**, 570; becomes protector of England, **18**, 571; precipitates Wars of the Roses, **18**, 559, 560, 572; ancestry and right to throne, **18**, 569; defeats Lancastrians at St. Albans, **18**, 572; at battle of Blore Heath, **18**, 574; attainted by parliament, **18**, 574; **21**, 391; escapes to Ireland, **18**, 575; compromises with Henry, **18**, 576; death, **18**, 577; indignities to corpse of, **18**, 577.
York, Richard, Duke of (1474–1483), second son of Edward IV; murdered in the Tower, **18**, 615, 616.
York and Lancaster, Wars of, see Wars of the Roses.
Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden (1722–1770), English jurist, son of first Lord Hardwicke; accepts lord-chancellorship on dismissal of Lord Camden (1770), **20**, 615; suicide, **20**, 615.
Yorke, Charles Philip, see Hardwicke.
Yorktown, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), **23**, 279; siege of (1862), **23**, 430.
Yoshisada, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588.
Yoshitsuné (twelfth century), Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, **24**, 586.
Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808–1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), **22**, 246.
Young, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807–1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240
Young, Thomas (1773–1829), English archæologist; studies the Rosetta stone, **1**, 252–253.
Young Germany, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, **15**, 356–358.
Younghusband, Frank Edward (1863–), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), **24**, 510; **21**, 668.
Young Italy, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, **9**, 587–588.
Young Pretender, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, *q. v.*
Ypres, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.
Ypsilanti, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; *hospodar of Wallachia* (1774), **24**, 243; executed by Turks, **24**, 220.
Ypsilanti, Alexander (1792–1828), Greek patriot, favours Greek revolution, **24**, 147, 148, 220.
Ypsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, **24**, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, **17**, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, **17**, 460.
Yu, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, **24**, 542.
Yue-chi, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, **8**, 60.
Yuen or Yun, Tatar dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, **24**, 300.
Yungay, place in Peru; battle of (1839), **23**, 612.
Yung-ching (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, **24**, 545.
Yunnan, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, **24**, 559.
Yupanqui, Tupac, see Tupac Yupanqui.
Yussuf, Turkish commander; defeated by Russians at Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.
Yusuf I, Moorish king of Granada 1333–1354; reign, **8**, 255.

Yusuf II, king of Granada 1391–1408; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf III, king of Granada 1408–1423; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf IV, king of Granada 1432; throne contested by Muhammed VII, **8**, 256–257.
Yusuf Abu Yakub (twelfth century), Moorish ruler, son of Abdul-Mumin; reign, **8**, 246.
Yusuf al-Fehri (d. 759 A.D.), governor of Spain 746–759 A.D.; in civil war, **8**, 200; death, **8**, 201.
Yusuf ben Tashufin (d. 1106), Almoravid prince of northern Africa; aid of, solicited by Moslem Spain, **8**, 240, 242; usurps rule over Almoravids, **8**, 241–242; invades Spain, **8**, 242; death, **8**, 242.
Yvan Salmon, see Moir, Victor.

Z

Zab, see Numidia.
Zab, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of the (591 A.D.), **7**, 146; **8**, 92, 189.
Zabergan (sixth century A.D.), king of Huns; threatens Constantinople, **7**, 101, 127-129.
Zabibieh (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III, **8**, 103.
Zacharia, Genoese seigneur of Thasos (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, **7**, 313
Zachariah, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), **7**, 157.
Zacharias, pope 741-752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, **7**, 206, 451, receives Carloman, **7**, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, **8**, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, **7**, 508, peace with Lombards, **7**, 509; death, **7**, 510.
Zacharias or Tchet (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, **17**, 211.
Zack, Anton von (1747-1826), Austrian soldier; captured at Marengo, **12**, 502.
Zadok, Israelitish high priest (ca. 970 B.C.); a companion of David, **2**, 94; promoted by Solomon to succeed Abiathar, **2**, 100, sect of Sadducees founded by, **2**, 100.
Zahara, town in Spain; battle of (1481), **10**, 111.
Zähringen, Berthold I, Duke of (d. 1078), German prince; revolts from Emperor Henry IV, **16**, 538.
Zähringen, Berthold II, Duke of (d. 1111), surrenders ducal office (1097), **16**, 539; Helvetia conferred upon, **16**, 539.
Zähringen, Berthold IV, Duke of (d. 1186), accession (1152), **16**, 539; beneficent rule, **16**, 540.
Zähringen, Berthold V, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, **16**, 540-542; founds Bern, **16**, 541; sons poisoned, **16**, 541; overcomes Burgundians, **16**, 541; gives Bern to Emperor Henry VI, **16**, 542; death, **16**, 542.
Zähringen, Conrad, Duke of (d. 1152), aids Guelfs, **14**, 91; Frederick Barbarossa takes the field against (1139), **14**, 91; invades Poland, **14**, 92.
Zaid, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army against Romans, **8**, 126.
Zaid (eighth century A.D.), grandson of Hussein; heads revolt against Omayyads, **8**, 187.
Zaimis, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), **24**, 238.
Zajonzcek, Joseph (1752-1826), Polish soldier; serves under Kosciuszko, **17**, 418; viceroy of Poland, **17**, 520.
Zakupi, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladmir Monomakh, **17**, 127.
Zallaka, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), **8**, 242.
Zalmoxis (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, **24**, 126.
Zaluzianski, Adam, Polish botanist; author of *Methodus Herbaria*, **24**, 47.
Zama, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), **5**, 287-292.
Zama (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, **7**, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, **7**, 494; defeated by Eudo, **7**, 494.
Zamamu-shum-iddin, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., **1**, 329.
Zamora, town in Spain; battle of, **10**, 43
Zainab, a wife of Mohammed; poisons Mohammed (628 A.D.), **8**, 124.
Zanardelli, Giuseppi (1829-1903), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 634.
Zaniul, Austrian statesman; becomes minister of war (1848), **14**, 631.
Zankov, Dragan (1828-), Bulgarian statesman; leads liberal party, **24**, 181; in conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria, **24**, 181, 184.
Zannekin or Zannequin, Nicholas (d. 1328), Flemish patriot; leads communes at defeat of Cassel, **11**, 99-100; **13**, 321.
Zano (d. 534 A.D.), Vandal soldier; conquers Sardinia, **7**, 93-94; death, **7**, 94.
Zápolya, John (1487-1540), king of Hungary 1526-1540; summoned to aid Wallachia, **24**, 130; makes alliance with Turkey, **24**, 349.
Zápolya, John Sigismund or Stephen, king of Hungary 1540-1571; invades Austria, **24**, 358; received by Suleiman I, **24**, 358.
Zaporogians or Zaporogs, see Cossacks.
Zara, seaport of Dalmatia; siege of, by Venetians and Crusaders (1202), **8**, 415; **9**, 33-34.
Zaragossa, see Saragossa.
Zarathustra, see Zoroaster.
Zarmihr (fifth century A.D.), Persian prince; restores order in Persia, **8**, 85.
Zarub (d. 1684), Bohemian nobleman; embraces Islamism, **14**, 398; defends citadel of Neuhäusel, **14**, 398.
Zarucki (d. 1614), Polish adventurer; welcomes Dmitri II, **17**, 232; forms party round Marina, **17**, 235; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236; impaled, **17**, 237.
Zavadowski, becomes favourite of Catherine II (1776), **17**, 393.
Zazana, place in Persia; battle of (521 B.C.), **2**, 606.
Zealots (first century A.D.), a Jewish sect, founded by Judas the Gaulonite; principles of, **2**, 168, 174; dominance in Judea, **2**, 177-179; revolt crushed, **2**, 200-201.

Zebulun, Hebrew tribe of, **2**, 70.
Zechariah, king of Israel 741 B.C.; assassination, **2**, 114.
Zedekiah, or Mattaniah, or Zidka, king of Judah ca. 597–586 B.C.; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 407–408, 450–451; **2**, 24, 119.
Zedekiah (ninth century A.D.), a Jewish physician; alleged poisoner of Charles the Bald, **7**, 583
Zedlitz, Karl Abraham, Baron von (1731–1793), Prussian statesman, dismissal of, **15**, 260
Zeianids, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Zela, town in Pontus; Mithridates defeats Romans at (67 B.C.), **5**, 471; Cæsar gains victory at (47 B.C.), **5**, 551.
Zelewski, Captain von, German soldier; defeated by Wahehe tribes in East Africa (1891), **15**, 557.
Zemstvos, local elective assemblies in Russia; original importance of, lessened, **17**, 612; petition for legislative and governmental reforms (1904), **17**, 625.
Zemzem, holy well at Mecca; origin, **8**, 268.
Zendavesta, more properly Avesta, the sacred books containing the teachings of Zoroaster, *q. v.*
Zends, rulers in Persia in eighteenth century, **24**, 493.
Zenger, John (1680–1746), an American printer; prosecuted by Governor Cosby of New York, **23**, 166–167.
Zeno or Trascalisseus, emperor of the East 474–491 A.D., reign, **6**, 617–618; **7**, 62; marriage to daughter of Leo I, **6**, 613; appoints Odoacer administrator of Italy, **6**, 622; **7**, 378; treatment of Theodoric, **7**, 381, 383.
Zeno of Elea (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; instructor and friend of Pericles, **3**, 417, 463; tuition fees of, **3**, 471–472; long life, **3**, 507.
Zeno (sixth century A.D.), an orator of Constantinople; defeated by Anthemius, **7**, 79.
Zeno, Carlo (fourteenth century), Venetian admiral; aids in siege of Chioggia, **9**, 268
Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio (fourteenth century), two Venetian navigators, claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra 267–273 A.D.; character and conquests, **6**, 422; war with Romans, **6**, 423–424, capture by Aurelian, **6**, 425; in triumph of Aurelian, **6**, 426; life in Rome, **6**, 427; supported by Sapor I, **8**, 79.
Zenon, king of Armenia (ca. 17 A.D.); accession, **6**, 136.
Zenta, town in Hungary; battle of (1697), **9**, 523; **11**, 614; **14**, 398; **24**, 402
Zephaniah (seventh century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 218.
Zerubbabel or Sheshbazzar (sixth century B.C.), Hebrew high priest; leader of the Jews in the return from captivity, **2**, 126–129.
Zeser, see T'er-sa.
Zeser-ka-Ra, see Amenhotep I.
Zet (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 179.
Zeus, Greek supreme god, identical with Jupiter; worship of, **3**, 34, 37, 85, 118.
Zeuxis (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist; reproached by Aristotle, **3**, 490, sells painting to King Archelaus, **3**, 490.
Zevallos Cortés y Calderon, Pedro de (1715–1778), Spanish soldier; becomes viceroy in Spanish America, **23**, 575.
Zeven, fortress in Turkey; siege of (1877), **17**, 603
Ziba (tenth century B.C.), an Israelite; as servant of Saul, **2**, 92, 95.
Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Carl (1753–1826), Hungarian statesman; as pacificator in Hungary, **14**, 497; finance minister, **14**, 565–566.
Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Ferdinand (1783–1862), Hungarian soldier; commandant of Venice; turns over Venice to insurgents, **14**, 642.
Zidka, see Zedekiah.
Zidqa (seventh century B.C.), king of Askalon; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 177, 404, 407.
Ziebel, Turkish prince; entertained by Heraclius (626 A.D.), **7**, 165.
Zieriksee, town in Flanders; naval battle off (1303), **11**, 77; siege of (1575), **13**, 456, 458.
Zieten, Count Hans Ernst Karl von (1770–1848), Prussian soldier; at Waterloo, **12**, 640.
Zieten or Ziethen, Hans Joachim von (1699–1786), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 178–179; at battle of Kolin, **15**, 196; at battle of Torgau, **15**, 220.
Ziggurat, name given to Babylonian-Assyrian temples or observatories, **1**, 544, 549.
Zimisces, John, see Joannes (I) Zimisces.
Zimri, king of Israel 890 B.C.; usurpation and death, **2**, 15, 107.
Zintgraff, Eugene (1858–), African explorer; explorations of, **15**, 559.
Zinzares, race in southern Albania; relation to Rumanians, **24**, 212.
Zittau, city in Saxony; battle of (1810), **15**, 307.
Zitz, leader of Mainz democracy; draws up address in Chamber (1848), **15**, 438.
Ziyan, Tomail ben (twelfth century), Moorish emir in Valencia; defeated by James the Conqueror, **10**, 94
Zizka or Ziska, John of (1360–1424), Hussite leader; breaks with Wenceslaus, **14**, 209; gains victory of Vitkov, **14**, 210.
Zloczow, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.
Zmoul, tribes in North Africa, **24**, 480.
Znaim, town in Moravia, armistice of (1809), **14**, 556.
Znaim, Articles of (1632), **14**, 354–355
Zobah, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramæans; war of, with Hebrews, **2**, 79.
Zobair, friend of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170–171.

Zoe, Byzantine empress 1028–1034; reign, **7**, 248–251.
Zoe, concubine of Leo VI; empress-regent for Constantine VII 911–919 A.D., **7**, 228–229
Zoete, William de, see Hautain.
Zofingen, town in Switzerland; renounces allegiance to Austria, **16**, 584, swears fidelity to Bern, **16**, 584; criminal tribunal at, **16**, 656.
Zoher, Saracen soldier; campaign against Antioch (972 A.D.), **7**, 241.
Zola, Émile (1840–1902), French novelist; exiled for defense of Dreyfus, **13**, 196.
Zolkiewski, Stanislaus (1547–1620), Polish soldier; made chancellor and grand-general by Sigismund III, **24**, 52; defeats Czar's army at Klushino, **17**, 235; captures Moscow, **24**, 52; forms party round Wladislaw of Poland, **17**, 235; defeats Tatars, **24**, 52.
Zoller, Von, Bavarian lieutenant general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 491.
Zollicoffer, Felix Kirk (1812–1862), American soldier and politician; death, **23**, 425.
Zollverein, or customs union, a union of German states for regulation of import duties; established (1834), **15**, 390–394.
Zopyras of Heraclea (sixth century B.C.), a Greek scholar; edits Homer, **3**, 228.
Zopyrus (sixth century B.C.), a Persian noble; causes capture of Babylon by Darius, **2**, 606.
Zorndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1758), **15**, 205–207.
Zoroaster or Zarathustra (ca. 1000 B.C.), Persian philosopher; birthplace, **7**, 162, founds Persian religion, **2**, 566; doctrines and laws of, **2**, 635–641, 649.
Zosimus, pope 417–418 A.D., pontificate of, **8**, 526–527.
Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz (1834–1895), Spanish politician, premier in reign of Amadeus, **10**, 408; superseded by Sagasta, **10**, 408; helps to undermine throne, **10**, 409; recalled to head of affairs, **10**, 409; uses influence for Republican cause, **10**, 410–411.
Zoutman, Dutch admiral; in battle with British fleet off the Doggerbank (1781), **14**, 12; **20**, 637.
Zrinyi, Count Nicholas (d. 1566), Hungarian soldier; heroic conduct of, at siege of Sziget, **14**, 320; **24**, 358.
Zrinyi (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator; death, **14**, 396.
Zsitvatorok, Peace of, see Sitavorok.
Zubov, Plato, Russian soldier, favourite of Catherine II; use of, **17**, 415; chief conspirator in assassination of Emperor Paul (1801), **17**, 441–443.
Zug, canton of Switzerland; received into the Swiss confederacy, **16**, 573; democratic organisation of, **16**, 607.
Züllichau, town in Prussia; battle of (1759), **15**, 214.
Zülpich, town in Austria; battle of (or battle of Tolbiacum) (496 A.D.), **7**, 469.
Zululand, British protectorate in Africa; massacre of Boers in (1838), **22**, 282.
Zumala-Carregui (1788–1835), Spanish soldier; leader of Carlists in civil war of 1833–1839, **10**, 396–397.
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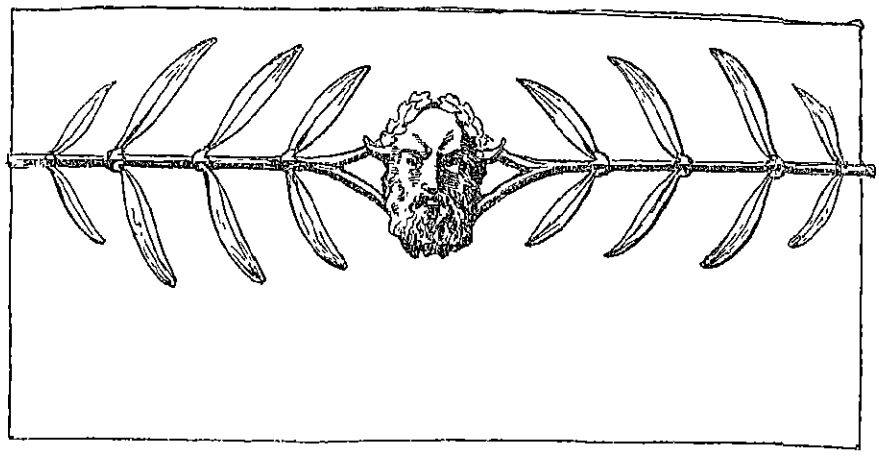

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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers — since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.

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A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

In order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corœbus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 365¼ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388 B.C.	according	to the	modern Greeks
7382	,,	,,	Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829	,,	,,	Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508	,,	,,	The ancient Greeks.
5499	,,	,,	Sextus Africanus.
5411	,,	,,	William Hales, *New Analysis of Chronology.*
4068	,,	,,	*L'art de vérifier les dates.*
4005	,,	,,	Nennius, *Historia.*
4004	,,	,,	The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760	,,	,,	The modern Jews

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus $1325 - 40 = 1285$, and $1285 + 622 = 1907$, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously, but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.), the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th–21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution.* This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables.*

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 „	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 „	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 „	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 „	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 „	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 „	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 „	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 „	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 „	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 „	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 „	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 „	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 „	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 „	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 „	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 „	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 „	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 „	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 „	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 „	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 „	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 „	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 „	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 „	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 „	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 „	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 „	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 „	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 „	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 „	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 „	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 „	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 „	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 „	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 „	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 „	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 „	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 „	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Of all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of $20\frac{11}{16}$ British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to $222\frac{2}{5}$ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25·51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is $1\frac{1}{3}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is $\frac{1}{48}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek mina. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined It can only be roughly said that in

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1·3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1·41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14·1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* ($1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within $\frac{1}{5}°$ of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory, and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and $\frac{1}{7}$ inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology* and *Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = $\frac{2}{3}$ cubit	yard = double cubit	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	.	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN	inch	*Babylonian* foot = 12·4 ins.	*Assyrian* cubit = 21·3 ins.	..	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas		silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	. .	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	.	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktulos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft	orgnia = 5·8 ft	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1¼d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = 9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	*mille passuum* = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	*uncia* = 420 grs.	*As or libra* = 5050 grs.	*sestertius* = 2¾d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIÆVAL	pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·78 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3⅜ ins	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25⅝ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8⅜ dr.	kilogramme = 2.2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	..	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr	momme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2